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RUSINESS NOTICES.

All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

addressed to L. P. Nobie, Fublisher.

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Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

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13 Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and

when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

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to make the account even at each remittance.

Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at If Agents or others having funds to forward

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The Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direc-

remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest

d	iscount:							
	Washington,	D. C.				Par.		
	Baltimore				-	Par.		
	Philadelphia	-				Par.		
	New York cit			-	-	Par		
	New York Sta	ate				34 P	er ct. d	ij
	New England	-				1/2	do.	
	New Jersey			-	-	3/4	do.	
	Eastern Penn	sylva	nia			3/4	do.	
	Western Pen	nsylv	ania			11/2	do.	
	Maryland					1/2	do.	
	Virginia		-		-	3/4	do.	
٠	Western Virg	rinia				11/2	do.	
	Ohio -					21/4	do.	
	Indiana -			-		21/4	do.	
	Kentucky				•	21/4	do.	
	Tennessee		-		-	31/2	do.	
	Michigan	-		-		3	do.	
	Canada -	-	•		•	5	do.	

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1848. CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25. The Journal having been read, Mr. Wick resumed the floor on the subject of privilege embraced in Mr. Palfrey's resolution, and delivered

a written speech, from which we extract the fol-I propose to give a synopsis of the opinions of myself, and of all (except about thirty) of those by whose votes I am here. Listen, and see how

you like our way of thinking. I propose not only "to speak, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the truth, and nothing but the truth," (as is, I believe, usual here,) but also to "speak the whole truth;" in which respect, I shall perhaps be rather Our opinions are about as follows:

our opinions are about as follows:

1st. The original cause of slavery—the stealing
of men and women in Africa—was, in our opinion, an act, or a series of acts, of unnatural, oppressive, and unmitigated wrong. So, also, we
think of knowingly purchasing, as slaves, the men and women thus stolen.

2d. We understand, in reference to the holding

of slaves, by descent, or purchase from those to whom they have descended, that it may or may whom they have descended, that it may or may not be wrong, according to circumstances and the intent of the actor. We generally would agree upon the declaration of one of the free churches, whose organization in the United States has not been broken up (to their shame be it spoken) by the unprofitable agitation of this subject—not generally among the church members, but principally among the clergy, in their periodical assemblies, conventions, or conferences—which declaration, if my memory does not fail me, is in these words, to wit: "Slaveholding, as practiced in these United States, is not, in itself, of necessity, sin."

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cruel masters in the South, who misuse and treat cruelly their slaves, to a greater or less extent. But we do not believe that God sent all the evil

that such masters are more frequently found in rural life than in towns. The town spoils the rural life than in towns. The town spoils the slave, and does not morally improve the master. We believe that a great deal of Southern benevolence finds scope in most praiseworthy efforts to improve the condition of the slave; and are satisfied that, in many instances, Southern chivalry expends much tenderness upon the female slave. We do not praise this.

New England is full of benevolence. Witness the numerous associations formed with a design to

New England is full of benevolence. Witness the numerous associations formed with a design to better the condition of man. Sometimes, when we become a little pharisaical ourselves, we inwardly smile at the ostentation of the thing; but we give a hospitable reception to all the missionaries the New England societies send among us, to convert the heathen of Indiana; and, thus far, aries the New England societies send among us, to convert the heathen of Indiana; and, thus far, some of our young savages marry the female teachers they send us, about as soon as they come to hand. Send them on. They make good wives; and they look "so almighty slick," that they will soon be released from school-teaching, by being called to preside over the houses of young Hoosiers. If they preside over the Hoosier's person and mind, as well as over his affairs, why—no odds—it is not slavery. We hold the Northern and Southern people to be alike good and alike bad. They are good and bad in different ways. Were we to criticise you, we should say that there are a good many sinners in the South, and a good many Pharisees at the North; and we doubt not that if you were to get out of temper with us, on precisely the same day, you could get up a joint meeting of puritans and cavaliers, and unanimously vote us out of the synagogue as publicans. Do so, if you feel like it. In return, we wish you both well, and pray God to cure you of your nutual disposition to repent of each other's sins, whereby you convert this hall into an arena for unreasonable, uncharitable, and reproachful squabbling, in which we take no interest, except to be pained thereby. We have no respect for your unfraternal objurgations. Excuse our plainness. It is our way.

11th. We have witnessed, for years, the

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1848.

When he find its description of the property of great with the about the property of 10th. We doubt not but that there are many cruel masters in the South, who misuse and treat cruelly their slaves, to a greater or less extent. But we do not believe that God sent all the evil human nature into the Southern States, and it the choice qualities of the same article into New England, New York, the Western Reserve, &c. We guess He adjusted the matter about equally. A man of wealth and of a cruel disposition in the South, we suppose, will induge himself in oppression and cruelty towards his slaves; and the same ort of a man, in the North, will amuse himself it in this District, they violated the duties which they would to themselves, and object to take their final leave, ere they violated the duties which they would to themselves, among us, after a little experience, universally prefer being employed as servants by those of our people who are from Kentucky and Virginia, They say that Yankees do not know how to treat colored people. In fact, I have frequently known them prefer pinching want, in their own little cabins, to profitable service in the most respectable families from the Eastern States.

Moreover, we doubt not but that the truly benevolent man can, and does, as the owner of slaves, find numerous opportunities of exerting this good qualities in his demeanor towards them. He can be, and frequently is, to his slaves, friend, counsellor, and physician. We are of opinion that such masters are more frequently found in the such which they and placed the flowers will have done with it; and he, for one, would not have failed to excite every symptotic of the first of the the motto which they had placed on their banner. It was freedom; the rights of man; uncontaminated with this foul blot on the American escut-

nated with this foul blot on the American escutchen.

The resolution of his friend from Massachusetts did not allude to the institution of slavery in any way, either directly or indirectly. In its preamble it recited that reports had reached the ears of members of this body, that a lawless mob had existed in this city for two nights previous to the introduction of the resolution, setting at defiance the constituted authorities and the laws of the United States; and the proposition was to inquire whether such was the fact. It also stated that certain members of this body had been menaced by this lawless mob, and it proposed an inquiry into this fact. A gentleman had imputed to him (Mr. G.) that he was the individual menaced, it was proper for him to say that he had quiry into this fact. A gentleman had imputed to him (Mr. G.) that he was the individual menaced, it was proper for him to say that he had had no hand in introducing the resolution; the gentleman had done it on the motion of his own will, and not his (Mr. G.'a.) Gentlemen had represented him as not only introducing this resolution, but as insisting on the protection of this body. They had represented the gentleman from Massachusetts as asking the protection of this House. There was nothing in the resolution regarding protection. It only proposed to ascertain the fact whether members of Congress had been menaced by a lawless mob in the city of Washington. It was to let the people of the States throughout this Union know whether their Representatives, sent here for the discharge of their public duties, while confining themselves to this District, had been menaced by lawless violence. Did any man suppose that he (Mr. G.) asked the protection of this body? If he ever had occasion under heaven to ask protection from any human being, it was from this body, not of it. If he had ever seen a lawless mob, it was on Tuesday last, at the jail and in this House. He had heard members here, while the galleries were filled, and while many composing the mob were said to be in them, declare themselves ready to justify the mob to the fullest extent. He had no disposition to look for protection to a body from which he had received as many indignities as he had from members of Congress. Was he, at this late day, to come here to ask for protection? No. It was no part of his object. No, said he, let the House protect its own honor; protect their own dignity; and he would take care of the protection of his person in his own way.

It was well known to the members of this House,

exciting discussion. It was gentlemen from the Southern States who did this, and it was those gentlemen who insisted upon going back into an inquiry respecting all the facts and circumstances which had given rise to the mob. And what were the facts? Why, that from seventy to eighty men, women, and children—persons who had as good a natural right to liberty as any gentleman here, who were entitled to the rights which their Creator had given them—feeling the galling chains of slavery chafing and festering in their flesh, themselves bowed down in bondage, and shut out from the social and intellectual enjoyments of life, sought the blessings of liberty; and it was said that they were assisted by three or four white men from the free States. But, in the attempt to escape from the custody of those who held them in bondage, they were arrested and placed in a prison erected with the money of this nation; and this was done under the authority of the laws of this District, enacted by Congress and sustained by members on this floor. In that prison they were kept two or three days, and on Friday last this very man Slatter, of Baltimore, who had headed them to the depot, where their friends had collected to take their final leave, ere they

justice which he had expected at the hands of his fellow-man? Had he shown them that mercy which he hoped to receive from his God? He would ask that gentleman, if he could thus conscientiously lend his wine and his wine in human flesh? Would he lend his vote to encourage these hucksterers in our common humanity? It was a humiliating reflection, that our laws caused these men and women, and children and tender babes, to be thus sold and sent to the ceaseless toil and cruel tortures of our and children and tender babes, to be thus sold and sent to the ceaseless toil and cruel tortures of our slave-consuming States, there to wear out a life of wretchedness and misery.

He would now direct his attention to the remarks of some gentlemen who had preceded him, and would briefly notice some of the doctrines which had been advanced in the course of this discretization.

and would briefly notice some of the doctrines which had been advanced in the course of this discussion. The gentleman to whom he wished first to direct his attention not being in his seat, he would turn to the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Haskell,] to an extract from whose speech he would call the attention of the House. That gentleman, in the course of his remarks on Wednesday last, was reported to have said:

"Now, a strange state of things was presented here. Members of this body, as he believed and felt ready to charge, had been engaged, by the course of conduct they pursued on this floor and out of this hall, in the deliberate attempt to scatter the seeds of insurrection and insubordination, if not rebellion, among the slaves in this District. Men on this floor, under the garb of philanthropy and love of human liberty, had been endeavoring to perpetrate felonies for which they ought to swing as high as Haman. He spoke the plain truth. He was willing to have his words measured, and he held himself responsible for the language he used. An attempt had been made on this floor to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia in the form of law, if they could, and in violation of the Constitution; and, baffled and foiled in that, these mock-philanthropists were now, as he believed before God, attempting to abolish slavery in this District by inciting the negroes to leave their masters.

"The Sprange here interposed and reminded."

since the reference of companies to describe the control of the production of the control of the

But to return to the proposition of the gentle But to return to the proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Haskell.] who had expressed himself so strongly in regard to his exercise of the freedom of speech. The gentleman thought that he (Mr. G.) should hang as high as Haman for thus daring to speak his sentiments. That he supposed to be slaveholding punishment for speaking truth. But he could spend no more time upon the gentleman's proposition. Another gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Venable] had spoken to the same effect on this subject. That gentleman seemed to intimate that he (Mr. G.) had treated the institution of slavery with great want of respect in saying that if a slave G.) had treated the institution of slavery with great want of respect in saying that if a slave defended himself on Ohio soil, even to killing his master, they would not hang him to please all the slaveholders in Christendom. That gentleman, if he was not misinformed, belonged to and was a member of a church founded by that good man, John Wesley. He believed the gentleman from North Carolina was a Methodist, and yet the respected founder of that church had denounced avery as "the sum of all villanies.

Mr. Giddings. The gentleman was missaven, he was a Presbyterian.

Mr. Giddings. The gentleman was a Presbyteria, and yet heald shavery to be a tressing:
Would the gentleman from North Carolina sit down with his slave and brother in Christ at the sacramental board, commemorative of the Lord's Supper and sacrificial death? Would he partake of the bread and wine in remembrance of the crucified Saviour one day with his slave and brother, and on the next sell him who thus bears

brother, and on the next sell him who thus bears the image of God for paltry pelf, and still say he was a Presbyterian? He (Mr. G.) denied it; the gentleman could be no Presbyterian. No man could be a Presbytetian who sold God's image, and transformed the immortal mind into a state of degradation, and shut out the Scriptures of eternal life from his brother.

Mr. Venable begged to say to the gentleman from Ohio, as he had alluded to the subject of religion, that he was no Methodist, though he highly respected that sect. He was a Presbyterian; but he should not enter with the gentleman from Ohio into a religious discussion. He wished not either to hear anything of the gentleman's history, nor should he stay to dilate upon his own; but he would refer the gentleman to the Epistle of Paul to Philemon, from which that gentleman would learn that Paul did not tell servants to run away from their masters, but to return back to them. When the gentleman from Ohio could bring evidence to show that he was better, wiser, and holier than Paul, he would listen to his counsels, and not till then.

Mr. Guppuses said the gentleman from Noxth

bring evidence to show that he was better, wiser, and holier than Paul, he would listen to his counsels, and not till then.

Mr. Giddings said the gentleman from North Carolina was rather too much excited for a Presbyterian. But it was not enough that professors in this Hall should pervert our holy religion to the purpose of justifying the crimes of slavery, but the Scriptures of Truth were to be prostituted to the maintenance of that institution. Had it come to this, that a member of this House and of a Christian church could here stand up and justify what such a man as John Wesley had called, not murder, nor theft, nor adultery, but "the sum of all villanies" compounded? The substance of all their crimes are brought into the significant expression of slaveholding. He trusted that the gentleman from Tennessee, who was disposed to hang him, nor the gentleman who had left hurt at his former remarks, would take offence at what he was saying. If they did, he would inform them that they could probably find room in the rotundo until he should close what he had to say.

should assume.

The delay in the Senate, and the frivolous ob-

The delay in the Senate, and the frivolous objections started by certain members of that body in relation to the character and progress of this great event, have called forth an able letter from Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, worthy of all praise in some respects, but justly demanding loud dissent in others. The slaveholding and all other aristocharacter of the character of the character

universal man. Yes, slavery among us instinctively shrinks into its own narrow selfish shell, the moment there is an outburst in the greatest continental nation of Europe in behalf of universal continental nation of Europe in behalf of universal freedom. Mr. Ingersoll has well said, "To hesistate here, is to mortify republican independence, if not provide daspotic reaction there. For Congress to check the French Revolution, may turn a hundred and fifty millions of Europeans, peaceably striking for freedom, to war and bloodshed in vain for it."

Concurring most heavily in much that Mr.

in vain for it."

Concurring most heartily in much that Mr. Ingersoll has said, and awarding him therefor high praise, we must raise some points of opposition in our own sentiments of an essential nature. We can by no means agree with him in the sen-timent, that "Whether their Executive be regal timent, that "Whether their Executive be regal or republican, is not vital." But we aver it is vital; no hereditary royalty but will in the end, as the royalty of Louis Philippe has striven to do, attempt, and for a time succeed, in absorbing all the powers and patronage of the Government into the hands of mere creatures and favorites, and leave violent revolution as the only alterna-tive, such as the French have found it on this occasion. And as to elective monarchy, in the tive, such as the French have found it on this occasion. And as to elective monarchy, in the common meaning of that term, who thinks of it? Who does not know that no form of Government is worse, and hardly any so bad? No royalty, say we, most emphatically, but that of "the King, eternal, immortal, and invisible, the only wise God; to whom belong honor and power everlasting." No throne but the throne of Jehovah! All others are inconsistent with liberty in its most excellent form, and the question is only one of time, about the best ways and means of getting rid of them. There is another point, too, on which Mr. Ingersoll is not sufficiently definite. He thinks that "Monarchy by the grace of God, and an exclusive church, are at an end." We trust the former is; but it will struggle to rise into power again, unless there is a total separation of the

again, unless there is a total separation of the Church and the State. There will be continual in-Church and the State. There will be continual intrigues for peculiar favors to some sect, if it continue connected with the State. Freedom of religion should be perfectly established, as with us. The revolution will be greatly defective if it is not, and will need to be reformed over again. Now is the time to strike at the root of the evil, and

The revolution will be greatly defective if it is not, and will need to be reformed over again. Now is the time to strike at the root of the evil, and wholly separate the Church from the State. There are certain ecclesiastics in France who will carnestly oppose this, secretly at least, and probably in the face of day, with pretences the transparent hypocrisy of which can easily be seen by all men of intelligence and true candor. This is the point of view in which we feel the greatest fears in relation to the full success of this Revolution. If it stop at the point of such a connection of Church and State as existed during the reign of Louis Philippe, the Revolution will have to be revolutionized over again; intrigues, dissensions, and bloodshed, will be the result. Let France take our steps in this respect, and she will stand on the everlasting ground of true Liberty; her progress will then be onwourd, gloriously onward; she will get rid of ecclesiastical influences to a great extent, soliciting peculiar favors; she will flounder in the miry waves of the vasty deep of such influences, as long as she preserves the policy of paying ecclesiastical services. Give the clergy full liberty; let them be eligible to all offices, as other citizens; but do not pay them, as clergy, by a revenue collected by the State. Make their contracts with their congregations legal, maintain their rights in this regard by wholesome laws, impartially administered; but leave them to succeed or fail with their flocks by their own merits, religious, moral, and intellectual.

Mr. Ingersoll's views respecting commercial arrangements with France are capital. The French productions and fabrics of which he speaks will not interfere with our manufactures, but probably to some degree promote, by a reciprocal arrangements with France are capital. The French productions and fabrics of which he speaks will not interfere with our manufactures, but probably to some degree promote, by a reciprocal arrangement, an increased use of them. We say, then, wi

For the National Era. TO AN INFANT.

Welcome here, thou infant stranger, Though thou bringest anxious care: Welcome! since the pleasing burden Thy foud parents gladly share.

Welcome here, to soothe the anguish That thy parents hearts has wrung. Since they lost their lovely daughter, Since her funeral dirge they sung. Welcome! may'st then be as gentle
As the dear one that we mourn;
Live to bless thy tender parents,
Till to their last home they're bor

For the National Era SKETCHES MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

No. 6.—Pitt's Foreign Policy—Mr. Tierney—Mr. Whitbread—Lord Castlereagh—Lord Liverpool— Mr. Canning.

In examining a little further among the sta men who opposed the foreign policy of Mr. Pitt and his successors—though by no means intend-ing to notice all who thus distinguished themselves—a less notorious person than Mr. Sheridan attracts the eye; but one who, when we regard the solid, every-day qualities of the mind, greatly surpassed the showy blandishments of that celebrated orator. I allude to Mr. Tierney. Like Mr. Perceval, he was bred to the bar; but unlike him, he was not a mere lawyer, nor was his comprehension hemmed in by narrow prejudices, nor his soul shrivelled by bigotry. Though his reputation in the country is dim when compared with other luminaries that shone in that Whig constellation in the dawn of the present century, yet it would be difficult to mame one who shed a more steady and useful light along the path of the liberal party, during the first ten years of that century—always excepting Mr. Fox. Mr. Tierney tury—always excepting Mr. Fox. Mr. Tierney was foremost among the reformers in the perilous times of the Treason trials, in 1794—was a prominent member of the society of "Friends of the People"—penned the admirable petition to Parliament, in which that association demonstrated the pecessity and safety of an enlarged antifrace. reopies—penned the aumiratic petition to Parliament, in which that association demonstrated
the necessity and safety of an enlarged suffrage,
and an equal representation—and, having attained a highly respectable standing at the bar, entered Parliament in 1796, the year before Fox
and the heads of the Opposition unwisely abandoned their attendance upon the House, because
they despaired of arresting the course of Pitt. Mr.
T. was at once brought into a prominent position.
He took up the guantlet, and during two or three
sessions was the sole leader of the remnant of the
Whigs who stood to their posts; and he showed
himself competent to fill the occasion thus opened
to him. Night after night, he headed the forlorn
hope of Freedom, arraying the rigid reasoning powers and tireless business habits which he brought
from the bar, against the haughty elequence of
Pitt and the dry arguments of Dundas, blunting
the cold sarcasms of the former with his inimitable humor, and thrusting his keen analytical the cold sarcasms of the former with his inimita-ble humor, and thrusting his keen analytical weapon between the loose joints of the latter's logical harness. He was solicitor general of Mr. Addington's mixed administration; but the disso-lution of that compound soon relieved him from a cramped position, whence he gladly escaped to the broader field of untrammeled opposition. Here he did manful service in the popular cause, effectually blocking up all avenues to advancein relation to the character and progress of this great event, have called forth an able letter from Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, worthy of all praise in some respects, but justly demanding loud dissent in others. The slaveholding and all other aristocracy of our own country responds to the alarm ministered to despots by the march of intellect, and piety, and civil liberty. And viewing the French Revolution in its aspect on universal emancipation, as an encroachment on their enchanted ground of slavery, the advocates of "Slavery the corner-stone of Liberty," feel towards it a deep and ill-concealed hostility, and are ready to join the crusade of kings and nobles, who will, in the end, undoubtedly combine against and struggle to destroy it.

The American People are invoked to look at the facts of the case, and see the tyrannical spirit of American Slavery and aristocracy in the frowns with which it looks upon an old ally, France, because she will not adopt our prejudices against complexion, but goes for the liberty of universal mun. Yes, slavery among us instinctively shrinks into its own narrow selfas held. effectually blocking up all avenues to ment, both in the comparatively seclu-

formers of England. I have spoken of Mr. WHITBREAD. Those who the times we are now glancing over, suppose him to have been merely a great brewer, purchasing an obscure seat in the House of Commons by his ill-gotten weath, who held his tongue during the ill-gotten weatth, who held his tongue during the session, and sold beer in vacation. But he possessed an intellect of the most vigorous frame, which had been garnished by a complete education, and liberalized by extensive foreign travel. He was the companion and counsellor of Fox, Erskine, Sheridan, Grey, Mackintosh, Romilly, and Brougham—a frequent visiter at Holland House—a ready and strong debater, always foremost in the conflicts of those violent times—for a short period the trusted leader of his party in the House—and, in 1814, when the quarrel between most in the conflicts of those violent times—for a short period the trusted leader of his party in the House—and, in 1814, when the quarrel between the imprudent Caroline and her lewd husband came to an open rupture, he was selected, with Brougham, to be her confidential advisar and friend. Generous in the diffusion of his vast wealth—gentle and kindly in his affections—the warm friend of human freedom, and the sworn foe of oppression in all its forms—he gave his entire powers to the cause of progress and reform, and resisted, in all places, at all seasons, and when others quailed, the foreign policy of Pitt, Perceval, and Castlereagh. The return of Napoleon from Elba alarmed all classes of Euglishmen, and for the moment swept all parties from their moorings. An address to the Throne for an enlargement of the forces was immediately moved by Grenville in the Lords, and Grattan in the Commons, (both Whigs,) and supported by a large majority of the panic-struck Opposition. Whitbread stood firm; and, though denounced as a traitor and a French Jacobin, made an able speech in favor of his motion that England ought not to interfere for the restoration of the Bourbons. Such a fact illustrates the inflexible metal of the man, more than

restoration of the Bourbons. Such a fact illustrates the inflexible metal of the man, more than a column of panegyric. His political principles approached the standard of democracy; and this, with his plebeian extraction and rather blunt manners, gave him less favor with some of the full-blooded patricians of his party, than with their common constituency.

Many worthy and not a few illustrious names might find a place here. Grey, the dignified and uncompromising—Romilly, the sagacious and humane—Mackintosh, the classical and ornate—Grattan, the chivalrous and daring—Burdett, the manly and true—Horner, the learned and modest—Holland, the polished and generous—Brougham, the versatile and strong—all of whom, with others scarcely less notable, sustained the drooping cause of freedom against the policy of Pitt and his followers, and kept alive the sacred fires, to break out brightly in happier times. But, each may be noticed in other connections. We will now speak of three statesmen of a different school.

will now speak of three statesmer of a different school.

Lord Castlereagh was the life and soul of Pitt's continental policy during the six years before Napoleon fell. Like Sheridan, he was an Irishman. But, unlike him, he resisted every measure which promised to bless his native country, with the skill of a magician and the venom of a fiend. Ever ready to bribe, bully, or butcher, he plunged England deeper and deeper into debt and into blood, and seemed to regret when there was no more money to be squandered, and no more fighting to be done. As the best atonement he could make for permitting her to come out of the conflict with a free Government, and without being utterly ruined, he went to the Congress of Vienna, and humbly begged leave to lay her constitution and her honor at the feet of the allied despots whom she had impoverished herself in sustaining against the arms of France. It has been contended that Perceval was an honest higo; at least as honest as any man could be who performed so many had deeds. But, beyond all question. Castlereagh is the most atrocious and despicable Englishman of the nineteenth century. The name of no other medern statesman is so cordially and so justly detested by the mass of the people. With no more eloquence than a last year's almanac—utterly incapable of cutting even a second-rate figure as a Parliamentary debater—yet, because of his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of that vast kingdom, his blunt sense, promptness in council, unflinching courage, and his unfaltering attachment to the Throne, and his unscrupulous execution of its decrees, he led the Tory party in the Commons, and controlled the counsels of the King through sixteen of the most turbulent years in England's recent history. Though not the nominal Premier, he was the real head of its ministry during the war with this country, and in the times which preceded and followed the overthrow of Bonaparte, and bore a leading share in the subsequent despotic transactions of Europe." At the Congress of Vienna, This

azure ribbon, seemed to take as vulgar a satisfac-tion in being permitted to sit at the council-board of these monarchs, as did Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse, when admitted to the table of the Earl of Dreddwhen admitted to the table of the Earl of Dredd-lington. His subsequent course in endorsing the military surveillance which this Holy Inquisition exercised over the people of Europe, encountered the tireless hostility of the liberal party of Eng-land, whose leaders made the island ring with their protests. At length, this bold, bad man, this "iec-hearted dog," as Ebenezer Elliott called him, having opposed the abolition of the slave trade, the amelioration of the criminal code, the modification of the corn laws, Catholic emancipa tion, Parliamentary reform, and every other socia tion, Parliamentary reform, and every other social and political improvement, during twenty-five years, suddenly finished a career which had been marked at every step by infamous deeds. Immediately thereupon, Mr. Canning, who succeeded to his place as Foreign Secretary, filed his protest against certain proceedings of the Holy Alliance, and England withdrew from that conspiracy of

not Whatcher

and England withdrew from that conspiracy of royal rogues.

Throughout the period just mentioned, Lord Liverpool was the nominal head of the Ministry. He was a very respectable nobleman, with a large purse and few talents; an easy, good-for-nothing, James Monroe sort of a body, whom every Whig and Tory made a low bow to, but whom nobody feared or cared for; a pilot that could steer the ship of state tolerably well in quiet waters, but who quit the helm for the cabin the instant the sky was overcast, or the waves raged. He was in who quit the neim for the caoin the instant the sky was overcast, or the waves raged. He was in office so long that he became a sort of ministerial fixture; a kind of nucleus around which more ambitious, showy, and potent materials gathered. People had become so accustomed to see him at the head of affairs, (where he did so little as to offend no one,) that they looked upon him as al-most as necessary to the working of the Govern-mental machine as the King himself. This commental machine as the King inhibet. In sommonplace man, under the successive names of Mr. Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, and Lord Liverpoel, held important stations in the Cabinet more than thirty years, nearly half of which he was

As has been remarked, Mr. Canning succeeded As has been remarked, Mr. Canning succeeded Lord Castlereagh as Foreign Secretary, in 1823, and Lord Liverpool as Premier, in 1827. Like Castlereagh, Canning was of Irish descent; but, unlike him, he had some Irish blood in his veins. Like him, he sustained the continental policy of Pitt; but, unlike him, he did not desire to degrade England, after she had destroyed Napoleon. Like him, he exercised great sway in the councils of the country; but, unlike him, it was not so much the influence of mere official station, as the volunters tribute naid to a splendid and cantivating the country; but, unlike him, it was not so much the influence of mere official station, as the volun-tary tribute paid to a splendid and captivating genius. For thirty-five years, this remarkable man participated in public affairs; and whatever opinion may be formed of his statesmanship, he was undoubtedly the most brilliant orator (I use the term in its best and in its restricted sense) which has appeared in the House of Commons the present century.

the present century.

Canning's father was a broken down Irish bar Canning's father was a broken down frish carrister, who, having little khowledge of law, and less practice, quit freland for London, where he eked out a scanty existence by writing bad rhymes for the magazines, and tolerable pamphlets for the politicians. He died the day George was a year old—April 11, 1771. The mother, left penniless, listened to the flatteries of Garrick, went upon the stage, tried to sustain first-rate characters, failed, sunk silently into a secondary position, failed, sunk silently into a secondary position married a drunken actor, who then had two married a drunken actor, who then had two or thrree wives, and who, after strolling about the provinces a few years, died in a mad-house, when she married a stage-smitten silk mercer, who had a little more money than her late husband, and a rather better character. Failing in business soon after, he tried the stage in company with his wife, where he speedily broke down, and she continued for some years to figure in third-rate characters for some years to figure in third-rate characters at the minor theatres. In such company as would naturally surround such guardians, the future Prime Minister of England spent the first nine or ten years of his life. He had a respectable or ten years of his life. He had a respectable paternal uncle in London—a merchant of some wealth. An old actor, by the name of Moody, detected the glittering gem of genius in the unpromising lad, went to this uncle, and urged him to take his nephew (whom he had never seen) under his case. He complied earth him to a grant der his care. He complied, sent him to a grammar school, then to Eaton, and, dying, left the means of educating his ward at Oxford. Young Canning shone conspicuously at the University as a wit, an elecutionist, and a poet, and contract ed some aristocratic friendships which served his turn in subsequent life, especially that with Mr. Jenkinson, afterwards Lord Liverpool. After he left the University, he became inti-

mate with Sheridan, who know sould him was mother and his own history, and by him was introduced to Fox and other leading Whigs. Though impregnated with liberal principles, his ambitious eye saw that Whigism was an obscur-ed luminary, and so be turned and worshipped the ascendant star of Pitt. Entering Parliamen in 1793, just at the bursting of the continenta storm, he at once took his seat on the Treasury benches, and soon became a polished shaft in the quiver of the great anti-Gallican archer. In or quiver of the great ann-traincan aroner. In or out of office, he followed the fortunes of Pitt and his successors, till he quarrelled and fought a duel with Castlereagh, in 1809, when they both left the Cabinet, and Canning remained under a cloud till 1814, when he was banished as minister to the Court of Lisbon. From this time, he never had the full confidence of the old school Tories though he was their most brilliant advocate in Parliament, and generally shared office with them Parliament, and generally shared office with them, and sustained their measures. After Castlereagh died, Mr. Canning drew closely around him the more liberal Tories—such as Lords Melbourne, Palmerston, and Glenelg—and made up, in conjunction with Mr. Huskisson, a "third party," called "Canningites," who, through the auspices of Brougham, in 1827, formed a quasi coalition with the Whigs. After the death of their chief, many of his followers went completely over to the many of his followers went completely over to the Whigs, aided Earl Grey in carrying the reform bill, took office under him, and subsequently, in an evil hour, became the leaders of that party.

With the exception of giving a hearty support to the abolition of the slave trade, and advocating the cause of Catholic Emancipation, Mr. Cannin sustained the worst Tory measures from his en trance into Parliament to the death of Castle-reagh.—a period of thiriy years—bringing to bear against the People's cause all the resources of his classical learning, vivid wit, vigorous reasoning, captivating manners, and unrivalled oratory. Un-doubtedly, he despised the truckling course of Castlereagh towards the Holy Alliance; and, either because he wished to escape from "a false position," or because his colleagues desired to cripple his influence, he was just about to go out to India as Governor General, when the suicide of Castlereagh altered his destination, and he ex-changed a subordinate foreign station for the chief trance into Parliament to the death of Castle to India as Governor General, when the suicide of Castlereagh altered his destination, and he exchanged a subordinate foreign station for the chief control of that department of affairs. Immediately, England took a nobler position towards the continental alliance in which she had been entangled by his wily predecessor. The new Secretary protested against the interference of the Allied Sovereigns with the popular movements in Spain, and early the next year (1824) stated in his place that Ministers had refused to become parties to another Congress! This was the longest stride towards progress for thirty years, and well might the House of Commons ring with enthusiastic plaudits. This was promptly followed by the virtual recognition of the independence of the new South American Republics—another blow at the Holy Military Inquisition. Calling Mr. Robinson to his aid as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Huskisson as President of the Board of Trade, the re-organised ministry (good, easy Lord Liverpool being its nominal head) adopted a more liberal policy in commerce and finance, which, coupled with its course in foreign affairs, drew to it a large share of confidence in the middle classes, and softened the asperities of the Opposition. During the four years that Canning controlled Liverpool's ministry, taxes were reduced, several restrictions removed from trade, the endless delays in chancery inquired into, the death penalty curtailed, resolutions passed looking towards slave emancipation, the cora laws slightly modified, and a bill chancery inquired into, the death penalty curtailed, resolutions passed looking towards slave emancipation, the corn laws slightly modified, and a bill for the relief of the Catholics was carried in the Commons, but thrown out by the Lords. Liverpool died early in 1827. After a quarrel with Wellington and Peel, Canning, in May of that year, reached the culminating point of his ambition, the Premiership of England. But, at the end of four months of voxed and troublesome rule, he died, much lamented by the people, who were expecting good things from his administration.

much lamented by the people, who were expecting good things from his administration.

Viewed from one point of observation, Mr. Canning's later policy was favorable to the cause of reform; but, in another aspect, it may be doubted whether his half-way measures were not, in the long run, detrimental to that cause. He was raised up to save the Tory party, if they would have consented to be saved by him; for, had he lived, he would have continued gradually to yield to the advancing spirit of the age, and kept them in power many years. But their distrust of him after the peace of 1815 orippled his genius, mortified his pride, and determined him in due time to rend the party which would not permit him to rule. Through the aid of his personal adherents, his "third party," he did for the Tories, in 1828-7, what Peel did for them twenty years later—yielded to liberal opinions—split the party in twain—and formed a quasi coalition with his ancient opponents. Though by this means some measures, such as Catholic emancipation and Parliamentary

ton—men who, down to 1828, had been among the most strenuous opponents of reform—men who have made Whigism popular at Court, by arraying it in purple and fine linen and other soft clothing—who have stripped it of its rugged aspect, and decked it in the high-bred airs which it wore in the days of the elder Georges and the Walpoles, when a few noble families controlled its affairs. But, on the other hand, Mr. Canning broke the power of old-fashioned John Bull Toryism—the remorseless, insolent, statu-que Toryism of French revolutionary times—and introduced the more complying, civil, progressive Toryism, which emancipates Catholics and repeals corn laws.

Mr. Canning was like Mr. Fox in one respec Mr. Canning was like Mr. Fox in one respect. Each introduced a new era in his party. The aristocratic Whigism of the last century, to which I have alluded, is graphically hit off by Brougham, when he says the heads of the few great families who controlled the party "never could be made to understand how a feeble motion, prefaced by a feeble speech, if made by an elderly lord and seconded by a younger one, could fail to satisfy the country and shake the Ministry." Fox, the Jefferson of English liberalism, opened the door for men without ancestry or wealth to enter the party, and find the place to which their talents assigned them, whether at its head or its foot. He party, and find the place to which their talents assigned them, whether at its head or its foot. He introduced the Whigism of the type of Grey, Brougham, Romilly, Russell, and the Edinburgh Review. It has served its day and generation, and has become so like modified, Canningized Toryism, that the chief distinction between them is in the different modes of spelling their names. Within the last twenty years, the people of England have advanced a century, while the Whig leaders have not kept pace even with the calendar. English liberalism looks with longing eye for "the coming man;" and when he appears, he will be as far in advance of the Palmerstons and Russells of today, as they are before the Pitts and the Percevals of past times.

f past times.
To return to Mr. Canning. During the last To return to Mr. Canning. During the last five years of his life, he occupied a sort of middle-ground between the ancient and the modern regime; or, rather, was the connecting-link between the old and the new order of things. Having served under Pitt in his youth, he formed an alliance with the disciples of Fox in his maturity. Having advocated the complete destruction of the Irish Parliament in 1799 and 1800, he proposed a qualified emancipation of its Catholics in 1823 and 1827. Having sustained the European coalition for the overthrow of Napoleon, he repudiated its legitimate offspring, the Holy Alliance. Having drained England of her wealth to nourish and maintain absolutism on the continent, he shrunk from permitting her to pluck the fruit of her own culture. In these latter years, he might have been properly called either a liberal Tory or a Conservative Whig. He was the friend of Catholic emancipation; but though public senting the property of the property is administrative. have been properly called either a liberal Tory or a Conservative Whig. He was the friend of Catholic emancipation; but though public sentiment was not ripe enough during his administration to accomplish this reform, his efforts tended to bring it to that maturity which, soon after his death, enabled this proscribed sect to gather the fruit from that tree of religious toleration which his hand had aided to plant in the breast of English Protestantism. But, on the vital subject of Parliamentary reform, he would yield nothing. It was in reference to this that he had his famous quarrel with Brougham, who, by the by, was for many years the pitted antagonist of Canning. The point in controversy was the disfranchisement of a rotten borough, which had been convicted of bribery. Both girded themselves for the contest. Never was the rugged intensity of the one, nor the polished strength of the other, more conspicuous than on that occasion. Brougham's attack was compared to the convex speculum, in which every ray was concentrated with focal intensity, and poured in a burning stream upon his shrinking victim. Canning's, to the concave mirror, which scattered the rays, and showered them down upon his foe with blinding fervor.

upon his foe with blinding fervor.

Turning from the statesman to the orator, we find him occupying a place equalled by few of his contemporaries; surpassed by none. He was the Cicero of the British Senate; and, using the term Cicero of the British Senate; and, using the term oratory in its precise sense, he shines unrivalled among the English statesmen of our day. He is an admirable refutation of the somewhat popular error, that a reasoner must necessarily be as dull and uninteresting as the Rev. Dr. Dryasdust—that wit, raillery, vivid illustrations, and suggestive allusions, are incompatible with sound argument—that to be convincing, one must be stupid—that logic consists in a lifeless skeleton of consecutive syllogisms, divested of the flesh, blood, and marrow of eloquence—and that the profundity of marrow of eloquence—and that the profundity of a speech is to be measured by the depth of the here into which it precinitates the and It is thus that many a man has gained the repu tation of being a great reasoner, when he was only a great hore; or been accounted wiser than himore vivacious associates, because he wore a stoli visage and held his tongue—completely putting to route the venerable maxim of "nothing venture,

othing have." nothing have."

Though few public speakers of his time dealt more with the lighter graces of oratory—wit, fancy, epigram, anecdote, historical illustration, and classical allusion—so, few excelled him in the clearness of his statements, the solidity of his arguments, and the skill with which he brought all his resources to bear upon the point to be reached and the power with which he pressed it home to the convictions of his hearers. A burst of laughter from all sides, excited by his infectious wit, or a round of applause from his friends when some galling sarcasm pierced the mailed harness of the Opposition, relieved the tedium of a currency de-bate, intolerably dull in most hands, but which bate, intolerably dull in most hands, but which he, by mingling figures of speech with the figures of the budget, always made interesting, and thus kept his party in good humor while he drove these wearisome topics through the thick skulls of knights of the shire and country squires, of which material the Tories were largely made up. Throw-ing around the path where he led his auditors a profusion of flowers gathered in all climes and reprofusion of flowers, gathered in all climes and re-freshing to all tastes, he was ever carrying for-ward the heavy chain of argument, delighting while he convinced, and amusing that he might

But these rare qualities produced their draw But these rare quanties produced their draw-backs. So skilful a master of so bewitching an art could not be sparing in the exhibition of his peculiar powers. His pleasantry and by-play, when handling momentous questions, offended graver men, who could not believe that so much levity was consistent with sincerity. He excited the isolance of plainer understandings who saw jealousy of plainer understandings, who saw ngs as clearly as he, but could not set them in so transparent a light. His corruscations were not only glittering, but they often dazzled and confounded less ornate minds. His sarcasms stung confounded less ornate minus. Fits sarcasus stung his enemies to madness; and, not content merely to drive his opponents to the wall, he hurled them there with such force, that they rebounded into the arena, to become in turn the assailants; and his friends found that a brilliant attack led on by his friends found that a brilliant attack led on by him often resulted in a counter assault, which summoned to the rescue all the forces of his party. And more than this, his port and bearing left the impression upon most minds that a consummate artist was acting a part, and not a sincere man speaking from the heart. His obscure origin, obscure for one who aspired to be a Tory Prenier,) and his early coquetry with the Whigs, affixed to him the epithet of "an adventurer;" and he never shook off the epithet, nor effaced the impression that it was fitly bestowed. The people of England, whether he was Treasurer of the Navy, Foreign Secretary, Prime Minister, or Parliamentary orator, never wholly escaped from the suspicion that the son was following the profession of the mother, but had chosen the chapel of

the suspicion that the son was following the profession of the mother, but had chosen the chapel of
St. Stephen's rather than the theatre of Drury
lane, for the display of his genius.

Turning from the orator to the man, we find
much to delight the eye. George Canning never
forgot the humble mother that bore him. So soon
as his resources would permit, he made ample
provision for her support; and for years after he
entered Parliament, and even when a foreign ambassador, he wrote her a weekly epistle, breathing
the kindliest affection. Though he could never
elevate her tastes and associations above the connections of her youth, he used to throw aside the
cares of office, that he might visit her, and the
tumble cousins with whom she dwelt, at Bath;
and there, when in the zenith of his fame, would
walk out with his plebeian relatives, and receive
the homage of the lordly visitants at that fashionable resort, in their company. This marks him
a noble man. He delighted in literary pursuits the homage of the lordly visitants at that fashionable resort, in their company. This marks him a noble man. He delighted in literary pursuits—would drop the pen when preparing a diplomatic despatch, to talk over the classics with his university acquaintances—was a brilliant essayist, and wrote Latin and English verses with grace and beauty.

H. B. S.

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN PRUSSIA.—We read in a Berlin letter of the 31st ultime: "A singular scene took place yesterday. On an invitation of the Temperance Society, there was a meeting of three thousand boys, of from four to sixteen years of age. They are to compose the band of hope for the complete abolition of the use of spirituous liquors, and the propagation of gymnastic exercises. After singing some hymns, the band of hope separated in the midst of loud huzsas?

Galignami.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 11, 1848.

The reader will find much to interest him the excellent letters on our fourth page, "From he Rhine."

The article in to-day's paper on Reform d Reformers of England is long, but will richly epay an attentive reading. A letter on the Methodist Episcopal Church

nd Slavery has been in type for two weeks. We will try to make room for it in our next. On hand, many communications, but Conional matter must take precedence.

Before this number shall go to press hall be in New York. This will account for the want of attention to several matters of current in-

The "Captain Thomas" who headed the mob at our residence lately, we are requested to state, is not Captain G. C. Thomas. The former, ve believe, resides some distance from Washing ton. This explanation is due to a very worthy

The speech of Mr. Giddings, on our first age, we have somewhat condensed from the reort in the Intelligencer. We regret that we did ot receive a revised copy of the speech before this was in type. As it is, its vigor and boldness will

FLORIDA WAR:

The ORIGIN, PROGRESS, and Conclusion of the Florid. WAR. By JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Brevet Captain in the 8th regiment United States infantry. New York: Apple-ton & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania

Captain Sprague has furnished the public with valuable work. The reader for amusement, will be apt to find fault with the copious extracts com reports, letters, and "talks," which interrupt the flow of the narrative-and it must be accnowledged that, as a work of art, it is fairly pen to objection on this score. Perhaps it would ave been better had all these illustrative matters een compressed in notes or an appendix. But we are glad, at any rate, to have the most imortant documents concerning this disgraceful hapter in our history, carefully compiled and diciously arranged in one volume. The author ppears to be a trustworthy witness, and in the ncluding portion of his history he speaks of enes in which he was an actor.

The Florida war was waged by eighteen mil ions of civilized people, wealthy and powerful, gainst a tribe of savages numbering, all told, ot more than five thousand souls. And yet, was protracted seven years, costing the country from thirty to forty millions of dollars, and the lives of thousands of its citizens, many of them distinguished officers. The determination o obtain the land of these poor savages, to disossess them of their slaves, and to break up a petty shelter for runaways, was the cause of this seven years' war, carried on by a Government, the common agent of numerous sovereign States, four-fifths of the people of which had no ossible interest in the struggle. Having the volume before us, it may not be inopportune to revert to the collisions between the whites and Indians, which terminated in this bloody conflict. and the final expulsion of the Seminoles from

their homes. The cession of Florida by Spain to the United States, took place on the 17th July, 1821. The Seminoles, a part of the Creek nation of Indians, Seminoles, a part of the Creek nation of Indians, were in actual possession of the country. They were living in peace, hunting in the forests, or cultivating the arable land. But the tide of emigration from the States began to set towards the Territory, and the usual result followed—

Governor Dava:

"Sir," says this gentleman, "the superintendent or agent is not vested with judicial power to decide on the right of property, who may or have surrendered slaves to our citizens which were runaways. He will, as heretofore, advise the Indians to surrender a slave where in justice they collision between the aborigines and the adven

On the 2d June, 1824, the treaty of Fort Moulrie was formed, by which the Indians were forced o restrict themselves to fixed boundaries, sur ender all the rest of their country to the Federal Government, and pledge themselves to arres laves who might take refuge among them. Their pulation at this time was estimated as follows

The year 1824 was occupied in locating the vithin their boundaries. Colonel Humphreys, as agent, established himself in the centre of the ation. W. P. Duval, Governor of the Terriory, was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The correspondence of the former, from 1824 to 1830, when he was dismissed from office on account of his respect for the faith of treaties. and his maintenance of the rights of the Indians s embraced in the first chapter of Mr. Sprague's vork, and affords a full view of the causes of the var. The whites encroached upon their lands, and the Indians would retaliate by stealing from he aggressors. As freemen, they exercised their right of locomotion, by passing in their journeys eyond the boundaries set them: this displease heir white neighbors, and an act was passed by the Territorial Legislature, authorizing any petty magistrate to inflict thirty-nine lashes upon any them who might be caught out of their limits. They were deprived, too, from time to time, of heir arms, so that in seasons of scarcity, unable o hunt, they were reduced to the point of absoute starvation. Miserable scoundrels, establishing deposites of intoxicating liquor along their rders, were in the habit of tempting them to their ruin; and, while their victims were drunk, would rob them of everything valuable. Unprincipled speculators coveted their lands, preending that they were the richest in the Teritory, and indignant that savages should obtruct the march of civilization. The testimony of Indian was not received by the Courts, so hat impunity was given to any villain who chose o molest or injure them. Were a white man nurdered, the whole tribe was held responsible; were a white man the murderer, the savage could ardly expect justice at any time.

These grievances, however, might have been corne, as in other cases, where civilized man has made inroads upon savage life, and the usual re-sult would have followed—a wasting away of the tribe, till the remnant, broken in spirit, had conented to abandon the graves of their fathers, and find in the solitudes of the West a refuge from the white man's power. But there was another element, more powerful, more fraught with evil, than all these causes of mischief.

evil, than all these causes of mischief.

"The Indians had in their possession a number of slaves, many of whom were born among them, and others purchased of the whites. The Indians possessing no rights in a court of justice or in law, and the negroes having been purchased and paid for, efforts were made to take possession by force. The Indian, conscious of his rights, and knowing that he paid the money, though incapable of showing the papers executed under the forms of law, as he had received none, and relying upon the honesty of the white man, protested most carnestly against these demands, and resolutely expressed a determination to resist all attempts thus to wrest from him his rightfully acquired property."—(P. 34)

The Indians did not contest the right to re-

The Indians did not contest the right to re laim runaways. They showed as much energy as could be expected in the work of arrest-ing them. Not unfrequently the attempt subjected them to imminent perils. Once, indeed, one of their chiefs was killed in the effort to eize a fugitive. But in most cases, the claim was made to slaves whom they believed were their own property-and they could not see the justice of ated by a proper tribunal. They were willing, I a judicial decision were against their claim, to urrender their title. At first, the instructions to the agent appeared to be reasonable. January 3, 1825, Governor Duval writes to Colonel Hum-

Indians within the control of your agency, it will be proper, in all cases where you believe the owner can identify the slave, to have them taken and delivered over to the Marshal of East Florida at St. Augustine, so that the Federal Judge may inquire into the claim of the party, and determine the right of property. But in all cases where the same slave is claimed by a white person and an Indian, if you believe that an Indian has an equitable right to the slave claimed, you are directed not to surrender the said slave, unless by an order from the Hon. Jos. L. Smith, Federal Judge, residing in St. Augustine, and in that case you will attend before him, or at his Court, and defend the right of the Indian, if you believe he has right on his side."

The agent was faithful to his trust, maintaining the rights of the Indians with great courage and discretion, to such an extent as to render

and discretion, to such an extent as to render himself obnoxious to the whites. He was even unfortunate, or fortunate, as to be presente for his conduct by the grand jury of St. Augustine. The people generally did not recognise the Indians as human beings, possessed of any rights, and evidently deemed it a great grievance that they were hindered from going among them, and aking from them whatever they pleased.

The demands for negroes multiplied. At a later period in his narrative Captain Sprague says: "The demands for negroes said to be among the Indians continued to agitate the country the indians continued to agitate the country, threatening the most serious consequences. These applications were now made upon the President of the United States, who, through the Secretary of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, required them to be surrendered to the Indian Agent."

Governor Duval, as we have seen, in 1825, had nstructed Colonel Humphreys, in cases where the title to a slave in the possession of the Indians was contested, and he believed the Indian claim equitable, not to surrender the slave, unless on an order from the Federal Judge. The Federal Government, however, moved by the importuniies of the settlers, consented to break down even his security; and in 1827, we find it calling Col. Humphreys to an account for his delinquency, nd enjoining upon him the adoption of more summary measures. T. L. McKenney, head of the office of Indian Affairs, writes, February 8th,

"SIR: Frequent complaints have been made t the Department respecting slaves claimed by cit-izens of Florida, which are in possession of the Indians; all of which have been acted upon here, Indians; all of which have been acted upon here, in issuing such orders to you as it was expected would be promptly obeyed, and lead to such investigations as should issue in fixing the right of the claimants or establishing the contrary; and that these proceedings would be followed by the proper reports to the Department. Nothing satisfactory has been received from you.

"I now, by direction of the Secretary of War, call your attention to this subject in a general way.

all your attention to this subject in a general way, and particularly in regard to the claim of Margaret Cook, and request of you forthwith to cause the negroes claimed by her to be surrendered to her, upon her entering into bond with sufficient security, of which you will judge, to abide by the decision of such tribunal as it may be deemed proper by the Secretary of War to establish deemed proper by the Secretary of War to establish to decide upon the claim."

No matter though the Indians contest this claim of Margaret Cook, or though the agent himself believe the claim spurious, the Departmen at Washington positively requires him to wrest the slaves from their possessors, give them up to the white claimant, and then have the claim tried before such a tribunal as the Secretary at War might see proper to establish! And this was the protection vouchsafed to these poor savages by their "Great Father" at Washington!

Col. Humphreys was sorely perplexed, for soon after (March 20, 1847) he received other instructions from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Governor Duval:

ase the chiefs must decide the matter, the facts to be reported as herein directed. Many of the slaves belonging to the Indians are now in possession of the water people. These slaves cannot be obtain-ed from their Indian owners without a lawsuit, and I see no reason why the Indians shall be com pelled to surrender all slaves claimed by our cit zens, when this surrender is not mutual Where a citizen and an Indian set up title to the same slave, and that slave is in the Nation, the matter must be decided by the chiefs, and from the decision no other steps can be taken on your part but to refer the whole matter to the Secre-tary of War."

The instructions given to the agent in 1825 required him to let the slave alone when the title was litigated, unless an order to the contrary were issued by the Federal Judge. The chief of the Indian Bureau, in 1827, requires him to cause certain slaves, the title to whom was contested, to be given up to the white claimant, before any julicial decision or order on the subject. One month after, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gov ernor Duval, says that neither he nor the agent can decide in these disputed cases—they must be

eft to the decision of the chiefs! Meantime, these perpetual claims provoked the worst feelings. "In spite of the exertions of the citizens and well-wishers of the country, the disposition to trample upon the Indians manifested itself in all quarters." In the case of fugitives, all was done by the Indians that could be done but this gave no satisfaction to the reckless ne gro-hunters. In reply to peremptory instructions from the War Department to seize a certain run-away, Col. Humphreys says, (March 1st, 1828:) "At the time the order came to hand, the fourth party which had been sent by me in pursuit of he negro in question, within the last six months, was out." He proceeds to state that the Indians do not dispute the title to the slave in this case with Mrs. Cook, "whom they admit and believe to be the legitimate owner of the slave, and to whom they are willing (as their efforts in her behalf in this case fully prove, however she may assert the contrary) to give such aid as they can, and more than she has a right to ask, towards the ecovery of her property. But they will not, I apprehend, consent further to risk their lives in a service which has always been a thankless one, and has lately proved so to one of the most respect ed and valuable chiefs in the nation, who was killed in an attempt to arrest a runaway slave." All this was not enough. The annuity pledg ed by the treaty to the Indians was withheld, with view to compel them "to surrender the negroes

so long and vainly contended for."

Now, look at this. These Indians must be de prived of slaves in their possession, and claimed by them as their property, on the bare claim of my white person; and, in conformity to the tresty, must surrender fugitive slaves. But this is not nough; the Government at Washington must be besieged by a few negro speculators, and in com sancy to them, issue orders compelling the Inlians, at the risk of their lives, to hunt down the runaways-an act not required by the treatyand after having yielded obedience to this, an lost one of their most valuable chiefs in the effort their annuity, guarantied by the faith of the nation, in a solemn treaty, is deliberately withheld, to compel them to do still more! If the annals of any Government afford an instance of meannes nore despicable than this, we do not know i What aggravates the enormity of this act is the fact that, according to Col. Humphreys's state ment, the Indians at that very time, in conse quence of the scantiness of the preceding year's crops, were beginning to suffer severely from

But the responsibility of the Government i the case is not yet fully stated. In reply to a suggestion that the Government might put the military at the disposal of the Indian agent in his work of arresting fugitives, Mr. McKenney writes (March 27, 1828:) "The military will not be used. And yet, according to Captain Sprague, the military had already been put in requisition, unring them up before the title was fairly adjudi- der orders from Major Glossell, U. S. A., com ding at Fort King, and the result is thus stat ed by our author:

feelings dictated, and revenge the wrongs, accumulating from day to day, and which seemed to become more aggravated, as they attempted to resist them and defend themselves."

This was not a solitary case of military intervention. Col. Brooke, U.S.A., commanding at Tampa Bay, was induced by Col. Humphreys to aid him in executing the order of the Government and he succeeded in arresting four slaves, said to be fugitives, but claimed by their possessors, the Indians, as their property. Col. Brooke, in a letter to the agent, duted May 2d, 1828, says, in reference to other slaves pursued:

erence to other slaves pursued:

"I have however seen the Indian who claims
them, and who will deliver them to you or Major
Glossell, but not to Mr. Michler, who they are
afraid will take them out of the Nation, without their ever being able to get back the negro. s, or the
money which they have paid for them."

This extract and the following, from a letter by

the same gentleman, shed sufficient light upon the policy which the Government had peremptorily required Col. Humphreys to pursue—a policy which was disapproved by the Colonel, deemed unwarrantable by the Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida, and was clearly without authority in Law or Policy: "I really pity these Indians; and although ne-groes are of little value to the Indians, being rather masters than slaves, still they view them

as their property. So many claims are now made on them, that they begin to believe that it is the determination of the United States to take their all. This idea is strengthened by the conversa-tion of many of the whites, and what they have "I would assume the responsibility of not delivering the negroes, unless the claim was perfectly satisfactory, and inform the Government; and, in any or all events, I would be perfectly satisfied

as to the perfect ability of the persons who have This shows the extremity to which the Govern ment, stimulated by the agents of adventurers and peculators, was pushing matters. It had clearly transcended all law, as appears by the following extract of a letter from the Hon. J. L. Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory, in

the responsibility of his acts: * * "I reply to the inquiries contained in it, by remarking, that property belonging to Indians, or in their possession, under bonu fide claim of title, cannot legally be taken from them, but by treaty, by their consent, or by decision of a competent jurisdiction." * *

reply to inquiries by Col. Humphreys, in relation

"I can perceive no equity in withholding from the Indians their annuity, because they do not give up to white claimants property which they allege is their own." * * *

"In regard to runaway negroes who have sought

refuge in the Nation of which you are agent, I un derstand, from the Department, that the question in all cases of adverse claim, was to be investigated and decided by me, under the authority of which you have had notice. During the continuance of this arrangement, (decided and urged by the white claimants, and, as I have been informed, by the Indians also,) which would give opportunity for theorems investigation of proofs on both sides for thorough investigation of proofs on both sides, it was not to be expected that a summary order would have been issued by any functionary in the territory, that a negro in possession of the Indians with a claim of title, should be delivered to the white claimant on his ex parte statement."

The Government at last saw the gross inju tice of compelling a surrender of the thing claim ed and in possession, on the mere ex parte state ment of another claimant, before a fair hearing and judicial decision, and, on the 5th May, 1828 directed the agent to refer all claims for runaway slaves to the Judge of the District; and, if his decision were favorable, to order the slaves to be delivered.

But a more summary mode was insisted upo by the people of the Territory. The order of the 5th of May was not adhered to. Difficulties and dangers multiplied on every side. The Department of War lent an ear to complaints, and urged the agent beyond all bounds. Having been required by the Department to cause certain slaves claimed by a Mrs. Hannay to be delivered, he wrote to Governor Duval, that the slaves for many years had been in possession of the nation, in virtue of a purchase from the father of Mrs. H., and that the whice positively but respectfully objected to the procedure—that they were perfectly willing to abide the issue of a judicial investigation but could not relinquish the possession of the disputed property, "before the matter had been adjudicated upon." He adds: "I think it must be re gretted that the order of the 5th of May, direct ing the reference of claims to negroes in dispute between the whites and Indians to the Indee of the District, is not adhered to; the measure is calculated to have a very happy effect, as it judiciously provides for at once carrying those troublesome controversies (which are productive of more ill feeling between the Indians and their neighbors than all other causes combined) before tribunal adequate to decide them."

Every one, who is observant of the evils engen dered by the prosecution of slave claims in the free States, can easily understand this. The extreme tenacity with which such claims are prose cuted, the deep excitement which opposition arouses, are too well known to require comm The people of the Territory became exasperated. Governor Duval gave way to the general feeling and, on the 22d of September, 1828, informed Colonel Humphreys, by letter, that he would is sue no further order on Indian affairs, giving him notice as follows: "I shall state to the Department, it is my opin

ion that you have not impressed the Indians with the necessity of complying with orders relating to the delivery of slaves in the Nation; and that, i you had performed your duty, no difficulty would ave occurred." He proceeds to mention other slave-claims

which he announces will be forwarded to the Government. Colonel Humphreys had been laborious in in

ducing the Indians to surrender runaways. He had invoked the aid of the United States troops, and plied the chiefs in the Nation with every argument. His offence consisted in not undertaking to compel the surrender of slaves, in cases of adverse claims, before an adjudication.

Matters grew worse and worse. The white claimants had the countenance of the Governor. and the Department of War at Washington What could be expected?

"Affairs," says Captain Sprague, assumed such an aspect, that an open rupture with the Indians seemed inevitable. The inwith the Indians seemed inevitable. The in-habitants had become reckless, looking anxiously for the time when, hy bloodshed, they could pun-ish the Indians, and secure their property. The Indians stood ready to retaliate at any moment. Indians stood ready to retaliate at any moment, determined to resist to the last extremity. The

On the 14th of January, 1829, a council was held by the head-men, for a final "talk" to the President of the United States. The burden of it was the difficulties springing out of these negro claims. "I agreed," said John Hicks, the prin cipal chief, "to send away all the black people who had no masters, and I have done it; but still they are sending to me for negroes. When an Indian has bought a black man, they come and take him away again : so that we have no money and negroes, too. A white man sells us a negro and then turns round and claims him again; and our big father orders us to give him up. * * I have been told by the Governor that all runaway negroes must be given up, but that all thos taken in war were good property to us; but they have taken away those taken in war, and those we have raised from children." This gives us a glimpse of the truth

glimpse of the truth.

"Through the years 1829 and 1830," says our author, "this critical state of affairs existed. No one knew at what moment open hostilities might commence, and the country be laid waste by fire and blood. In the face of this, demands for negroes were still authoritatively made, and most criminally persisted in; though the most unequivocal evidence had been given, that a further prosecution of the subject would, ere long, involve the country in an Indian warfare. Enough had been done to place the matter upon equitable grounds, and, if necessary to urge it, the evils complained of by the Indians should have been removed, and their rights protected by some competent tribunal. But to relinquish property in order to establish a right, is unprecedented in any court of justice, and with the Indian was a virtual abandonment,

This is the testimony of a witness, of unim-

peachable character, and, as his work shows, en-threly unprejudiced. Clearly, the Government was chiefly responsible. It ought steadily to have discouraged all attempts to deprive the Indians of what they considered their property. It should

have frowned upon those who were intent upon speculating in "negroes." It should have defended the rights of the Indians, against the aggression of the slave-hunters. They, who were to be enefited by the provisions of the treaty of Fort Moultrie, which bound the Indians to surrender beconding slaves, should have been satisfied with a reasonable compliance with it, and not have invoked the whole power of the Government to ompel the whole nation of the Seminoles to beome slave-catchers. It was a prostitution of the General Government to sectional purposes, with which three-fourths of the People of the Union could have no sympathy. It virtually involved the whole Union, although one-half of the States are non-slaveholding, and in principle opposed to lavery, in a Governmental support of the system.
On the 21st of March, 1830, Col. Humphreys. s might have been expected, was discharged from his agency, which was then filled by a man, of kindred spirit with the people, and adverse to the Indians. Fraud followed fraud. Then came the reaty of Payne's Landing, of May, 1832, for a nditional removal of the Indians; then, the additional treaty" of November, 1833, for a positive removal-atreaty procured by manifestly fraudulent measures. Resistance on the part of the nation to a transfer to which they had not consented, was a matter of course; until, in the latter part of the year 1835, commenced a bloody and to us disgraceful war, which continued till 1842, when it was closed by a forced agreement on the part of the Seminoles to surrender their omes and country, and go forth, a wasted, heart-

We have seen, that slavery was the root of all he mischief. Spurious claims were made to ne roes in the possession of the Indians, and enroed by the Government at all hazards. Doubtss, there were valid claims under the treaty. but they could not have been many-probably hundred, more or less. And was the recovery of these miserable beings, allowing the claims to have been valid, worth the sacrifice of two thousand valuable citizens, and thirty or forty millions of the nation's treasure, to say nothing of its honor and humanity? The slaveholders com plain of the aggression of the non-slaveholding nterest, and claim that their favorite system should be exempt from interference on the part of the General Government. How then can they excuse the policy, by which the non-slaveholders of the country, through the action of the General Government, were involved in the bloody task of capturing a few runaways from the Seminole Indians, at the cost of a war of seven years' duration ? We ask every fair-minded man among them, can you expect us to be silent, when you emand from us such active, powerful support as this? It is by such acts that slavery ceases to be

roken band, to the wilds of the far West.

"peculiar institution" of the South, and becomes ationalized. Demanding for it the protection of the General Government, just to that extent you subject it to Governmental interference. But, the attempt to withdraw such protection, and compel the Government to let the whole system alone, you denounce as interference of the worst kind. Absolute non-interference you condemn as an invasion of your rights!

This article is rather long for a newspape but, as this is the first time we have had occas to notice, in the columns of the Era, the causes of the Florida War, we hope the reader will ex-

For the National Era. THE BETRAYAL.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY Tell me, when the stars are flashing In the northern skies so blue, Or when morning's tender crimson Sweetly burns among the dew, Comes there no reproachful whisper

From the mornings and the eves, When Hope's white buds to full beauty Opened like the faint young leaves? Ay, thou feel'st, despite thy silence-That betrayal burns thy cheek; Even to Love's forgiving bosom

There be thoughts thou canst not speak

From the roses of that bridal The dark price of nameless woe, Thou may'st not unbind the curse Till thy last of suns is low! Lost and broken is the music That with beauty filled the night-

Melted from the frozen branches
Are the frost-stars glistening bright,
When a maid with trembling bosom Watched a ne'er returning steed, Cleaving through the silver shadows On and on, his shaft-like speed! Faint against the ringing pavement, Fainter still, the hoof-strokes be Scarcely can she tell the shimmer

Of the flint-sparks from the sleet. Years are gone—the village hill-tops Redden with the sunset's glow— With a lap all bright with blossoms Still the summers come and go. With a cheek grown thinner, whiter, From a brow of patient beauty, Dwells the maiden of my lay Dwells she where the peaceful shadov Of her native hills is thrown, Binding up the wounds of others All the better for her own.

YECATAN.

The debate on the Yucatan Question has awak ed much interest. Since our article on the subect last week, we have obtained more precise statistics concerning the population of that country. According to a census taken, perhaps not very carefully, in 1845, the population of the State proper consisted of 130,000 of the white or Spanish race, 80,000 of the mixed, (Spanish and Indians,) and 450,000 Indians.

their civilization, though with little success. A few have been partially reclaimed from barbarism, and become members of the State. The great ilar to that of the Camanches and other savages on our frontiers.

The bloody movement now going on in Yuca an is not, therefore, an insurrection of subjects against their Government, but an attempt of the avages to exterminate civilized man-a movement like that which Tecumseh endeavored to organize among the Indians on our borders. Such is the account we derive from a distinguished citizen of that country. It shows how visionary is the theory of Mr. Calhoun, who attributes the war to the insurrection of a degraded portion of the State, who had been most absurdly admitted to political equality. Was Tecumseh's war an nsurrection? Were the attacks of the savages on our pioneer civilization the consequence of the grant to them of political equality?

Mr. Crittenden exclaimed, in the Senate, Ii these be wild Indians, what are we to think of the Spaniards and their descendants, who have borne rule for three hundred years in that country? True; but are they alone guilty?

What have the English and their descri in this country done? Civilized the Indians? Let the wasted, despairing tribes beyond the Missis-

the wasted, despairing tribes beyond the Mississippi answer.

As to this movement of the savages in Yucatan, which is still regarded as a State of Mexico, the President, under that provision of the armistice which binds us to repel the murderous assaults of the savages on the civilized communities of Mexico, had full authority to order a force for this purpose to that State. But, not having the means, he has submitted the subject to Congress, for its action. It may vote men and money, and the only difficulty we see in the prehable suifocation of the Mashington, on pain of removed our press by force, says:

"We hope the committee have done no such rash act. Let the law punish the offender, if he well, that while the people of the Old World are shaking off the yoke of oppression, the capital of the Model Republic, which should hold out to them bright examples of the majesty of the law and respect for the rights of every individual, is disgraced by an attack upon the liberty of speech and the rights and property of an American citizen." difficulty we see is, the probable ratification of the treaty of peace by Maxico. In that event, the introduction of American troops into Yucatan, without her consent, would be clearly unwarrant- upon the President, the mayor, city authorities,

able. To meet this contingency, should measures of relief be deemed expedient, a proviso might be

RECOGNITION OF PROTESTANTISM BY TURKEY

It is gratifying to observe that even Mahomed nism is not proof against the spirit of reformation hat is pervading the earth. Slowly, but certainy, Turkey is yielding to the general movement our race. A short time since, the world was eioiced to hear that the public slave-market had een abolished in Constantinople. Next follows recognition of Protestantism, throughout the whole empire. Hitherto, seceders from the jurisliction of the Patriarch, and Missionaries, have been exposed to constant annoyance, and occasionally, severe persecution. American Missionries have suffered much and been greatly embarrassed in their labors. Whether our Governnent has taken any measures to induce a more iberal policy on the part of the Sublime Porte we know not. The presumption is, that it has lone nothing. Its chief care is bestowed on our commercial relations; and little, if any, attention s given to protecting the rights or securing the inerests of American citizens engaged in other han pecuniary pursuits. In this respect the polcy of the English Government is far in advance four own. Ever on the alert to open new channels of trade, to augment its political commercial consequence, it is scarcely less watchful over interests which belong to mankind generally. Everywhere it is laboring for the extermination of the slave traffic, and, where it can do so with propriety, to promote a healthy anti-slavere seniment. The cause of constitutional liberty in Italy and Switzerland is encouraged by it. The nterests of Christianity in heathen countries acenowledge its intervention. And, to the diplonacy of Lord Cowley, the British ambassador at he Court of the Sultan, is the religious world inlebted for the late recognition of Protestantism in

very province of Turkey. This concession of the Sublime Porte is the nore valuable, and the more honorable to the British minister, from being unrestricted in its cope. It embraces as well American as English Protestants, and the former have very properly ddressed a letter of thanks to his lordship

The imperial edict is addressed to the Minister of the Revenues and Police of the capital, and is To His Excellency the Ihtissab Nogiri:

"Whereas the Christian subjects of the Otto-nan Government, professing Protestantism, have experienced difficulty and embarrasement from not being hitherto under a separate and special

jurisdiction; and owing to the natural inability
of the Patriarch, and the heads of the sects which
hey have seceded from, to superintend their afairs; and
"Whereas it is in contravention to the suprem will of his Imperial Majesty, our gracious Lord and Benefactor, (may God increase him in years and power,) animated as he is with feelings of deep interest and elemency towards all classes of his subjects, that any of them should be subjected to

"Whereas the aforesaid, (Protestants,) in accordance with the creed professed by them, do

form a separate community:

"Therefore, it is his Imperial Majesty's supreme will and command, that, for the sole purpose of facilitating their affairs, and of securing the welfare of the said Protestants, the administration fare of the said Protestants, the administration thereof should henceforward be confided to your Excellency, together with the allotment of the taxes to which they are subjected by law; that you do keep a separate register of their births and deaths in the department of the Ihtissab, according to the system observed with regard to the Latin Rayahs; that you do issue the passports and permits of marriage; and that any person of established character and good conduct, chosen by them to appear as their agent at the Porte for y them to appear as their agent at the Porte, for

by them to appear as their agent at the Porte, for the transaction and settlement of their current affairs, be duly appointed for that purpose. "Such are the Imperial commands, which you are to obey to the letter. But although the issue placed under special regulations which cannot be infringed, you will be careful that, in pursuance of his Majesty's desire, no tax or khorateh be exacted from the Protestants for permits of mar-riage and registration; that any necessary assist-ance and facility be afforded them in their current affairs; that no interference whatever be permitted in their temporal or spiritual concerns, on the part of the patriarchs or priests of other sects; but that they be enabled to exercise the profession of their creed in security; and that they be not molested one iota in that respect, or

any other way whatever." Having referred in complimentary terms to the liplomacy of England, as exhibited on many important occasions, we cannot but express our inlignation at the conduct of her agents on the frontiers of Yucatan, as reported by M. Justo Sierra. The charge is distinctly made, that these agents are furnishing arms and ammunition to he Indians, and instigating them to the wholesale murder of the people of Yucatan; and the object, it is said, is to place that country in such a position that it will be compelled to throw itself into the arms of Great Britain. If the report be true, how does a policy so base and brutal comport with the character of the British People? Will they not call their Government to an account without delay? If these agents be acting without authority, they are no better than midnight assassins. We hope that Englishmen concerned for the honor of their country, will de-

known. RIGHT OF PETITION IN THE BRITISH PAR-LIAMENT.

mand an investigation, so that the truth may be

The right of Petition in the British House of Commons is more carefully guarded than in our American Senate. In this body, petitions touching the subject of slavery in the District of Columia-a subject clearly within the legislative powers of Congress-are virtually denied a hearing. The question of reception is raised, and this question is laid upon the table, so that the petitions are not really received by the Senate.

Now, let us see how our neighbors across the Atlantic, whom we sometimes pity for enjoying so Before the independence of New Spain, under much less liberty than we do, manage this matter. the old Spanish dominion, the Indians were op- On the 28th of March, Mr. Wakley presented a pressed or neglected; but the Government of Yu- petition in the Commons, from James Beale, a catan, since that period, has been laboring for clergyman, praying, among other things, for the bolition of the House of Lords. This was a prayer for the abolition of a fundamental part of

the British Constitution.

Sir R. Inglis rose to a point of order. He object. ed to the reception of the petition. Mr. Hume rose to order. No member, he said, could, under the rules of the House, object to a petition being brought up. And the Speaker concurred. Sir R. Inglis replied, contending that no individual had a right to petition for the abolition of the House of Lords. Sir G. Grey was in favor of receiving it. Sir J. Graham thought that it ought not to be entertained. Mr. Hume said the House had nothing to do with the opinions of petitions, and he thought even petitions against the Monarchy or for a Republic ought to be received. After some further conversation, Sir R. H. Inglis said, he was rejoiced to hear that the House was unanimous against the prayer of the petition, and he would now withdraw his objection to its reception. So much for the right of petition in the British

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

To the condemnatory notice of the recent violence taken by our Southern exchanges, we add the following: The Nashville (Tenn.) Gazette, after having referred to the committee appointed to warn us to quit Washington, on pain of removing

The Washington correspondent of the Rick, mond (Va.) Southerner says:

and particularly upon the police, for their firmness in keeping the mob at bay. In a Northern city, this would not have been done; but there is good nature enough in Southern hearts, when lightly touched, even to turn their weapons against themselves, when rightly touched; and men are made to feel the consequences of wrong. Washington escapes without a mob, and the slaveholders here were among the first to resist the assault upon an Abolition press. The destruction of one press would only have been as the seed for a hundred others; and here there was the good example of saving an enemy's property, along with that of saving the property of the city. Besides, the Anti-Slavery press here, it was very soon made manifest, had nothing to do with the abduction of the slaves, and, therefore, to destroy it would have been to punish innocent men."

We confess our pleasure at the healthful senti ment evinced by such comments. There are those who will find in them proof conclusive of delin-quency on the part of the Era on the slavery nestion-for they are unable to imagine the pos sibility of any good thing in the slaveholding States. We have never been troubled with a sectional spirit, and we have always found a consid erable amount of human nature in whatever sec tion our lot has chanced to be cast.

LITERARY NOTICES.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS. By the author of " Jane Eyre." Complete in two parts. New York: Harper & Brothers For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Wash

The author of this novel and its predecessor "Jane Eyre," has produced quite a sensation Some say, that his works mark an era in the history of novel writing, and can hardly find words to express their admiration. To borrow an idea from himself, we must confess that they excite our wonder rather than admiration. "Wuthering Heights" is a strange, though powerful fic tion, harmonious in all its parts, consistent with itself, but entirely devoid of what is called truth to nature. No ingenuity is displayed in the plotthere is nothing startling in the action. Its interest turns altogether upon the development, and conflict of certain characters, stamped with Satanic attributes, and possessing barely enough of the human to give them some hold upon our feelings. The author seems to delight in dwelling in the shadow of a sublime diabolism. The work affects the imagination and feelings much in the same way as Byron's Manfred, but to greater degree, the characters being more individvalized, and brought out with more painful dis-

We must express our regret that an author, so capable, as he at times shows himself, of exploring the profoundest depths of the human heart; of such subtilty of thought, delicacy of perception, vividness of imagination, and power of language, should waste his faculties upon a work, not only devoid of any healthful moral tone, but calculated to exert a morbid influence over every suscepti-

CHESS FOR WINTER EVENINGS. By H. R. Agnel. New

This is a most beautifully bound book on subject of much interest to many of our readers. We cannot give so good a description of it as by quoting its title page, which announces that it contains the rudiments of the game, and elementary analysis of the most popular openings; exempli-fied in games actually played by the greatest mas-ters; including Stanton's analysis of the King's and Queen's Gambits, numerous positions and problems on Diagrams, both original and selected. Also, a series of Chess Tables, with illustrations from original designs.

LOOKING FROM DIFFERENT POINTS OF LIGHT

From the Charleston (S. C.) From the National (N. Y. Mercury.

That this paper is moderate in its tone, is only a proof that it intends to keep on the sunny side of the criminal law, and that its conductor had been committed. We sa determined, if possible, while he hatches mischief for the community. Lo keep his own neck in safety. That he came to Washington to for the community, to keep in sown neck in safety. That he came to Washington to represent the interests and advance the designs of the Northern Abolitionists, and not to give to any portion of the people there the benefit of an organ of opinion, and of free discussion of questions about which they were divided, is too notorious to be questioned. He is in the position of a foreign enemy, creeping about under disguises, and demanding for malice and treachery the protection due to honesty and good faith. He will go just as far as the patience of the community will admit of. Cassius Clay's paper commenced with the same pretensions of respect sme asseverations of devotion to the Constitution and laws, took care to leave no doubt on the minds of men, that they cordially approved of the outrage. They deny that they cordially approved the act—they limit them selves, openly, to visits of sympathy and offers of service to the thieves; to the demand that the privilege of their office shall protect them wherever they may go, in their seal for Abolition; and that the people of the District, exasperated by the plunder of their property and the justification, protection, and laudation of the robbers, by members of both Houses, shall be bound in heavy penalties to adopt no measures of self-protection. Such is the position of the Abolition cause at this moment in Washington.

This is one of the most amusing instances of

This is one of the most amusing instances of looking at a thing from different points of light that we have seen. The Mercury is the organ of the Disunion Pro-Slavery party, the Standard is the organ of the Disunion Anti-Slavery party. We are so unfortunate as to have disappoint both the kind-hearted gentlemen who control their columns. One is chagrined because we keep our neck out of the halter; the other is scandalized that we saved our press - "from Goose Creek." We hope they will bear with us. We don't like catastrophes, especially if we are to enact the principal part. Anything in reason would we do to oblige these amiable friends who take so deep an interest in our welfare; but this thing of victimizing one's self gratuitously, is not in reason. We labor under a peculiar disadvantage. Having an instinctive prejudice against running away, after the fashion of some we wot of, and opposed on principle to fighting, after the manner of the fire-eaters of South Carolina, a mob to us, ex necessitate vei, is a very disagreeable reality. If it were right to burn gunpowder to promote a philanthropic enterprise, or honorable to run and hide when Danger lifted its front, we might be fierce enough to suit the tastes even of Goose Creek." We hope they will bear with us. might be fierce enough to suit the tastes even of the debate-Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Hannegan. the Mercury and Standard. He who intends to abide by his words, will be

very apt to measure his language, so that, if assailed, he may not only be in the right, but appear to be in the right. "For what glory," asks St. Peter, "if, when ye are buffeted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently? But, if when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is

As for correcting the misrepresentations of these two fraternal papers, we must be excused—it would be love's labor lost.

THE SCOTT AND MARCY CORRESPONDENCE.

After a careful reading of this corresponde We can hardly wonder that certain members of Congress, who had been most carnest in calling for it, should feel reluctant to publish the whole of it. The high-spirited General is no match in letter-writing for the wary, self-possessed civilian. General Scott's generous qualities are sadly mar-

red by an Egotism that never forgets itself; and his great abilities are impaired by a singular in-firmity of judgment, constantly betraying him into blunders which men of inferior talents, but larger measure of common sense, happily escape. We have no special regard for Mr. Marcy, but his reply to the letter of grievances of General Scott is, in our judgment, a complete refuta-tion of the charges centained therein. An incurable suspicion of the disposition of the Administration seems to have poisoned the mind of the brave General, so that he has uniformly put the worst possible construction upon all its acts in reation to himself.

It is to be regretted, that the time of Congress should be occupied with such matters. Almost from the beginning of the war to this time, mem-bers of that body have been calling for the corres-pondence of the War Department, with a view chiefly to electioneering purposes. Something it was hoped might be disclosed which could be used in furtherance of the elevation of some miltary favorite to the Presidency. With no party feelings or prejudices on the subject, we must say that, in our opinion, the policy has proved utterly bortive. The impression left on our mind, from an examination of the various correspondence submitted to Congress, is, that the Democratic Administration and the Whig Generals have all exercised their respective functions with fidelity. n a most unjust war-in such a manner, indeed that, had the war been justifiable, they would all have deserved the highest praise. The collis ons that have taken place are just what might have been expected, where the employers and the employed had few political or personal sympathies ut were still necessary to each other.

For the National Era. THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN.

BY MISS PHŒBE CAREY

Oh! beautiful as morning in those hours, When, as her pathway lies along the hills, Her golden fingers wake the dewy flowers, And softly touch the waters of the rills, Was she, who walked more faintly day by day, Till silently she perished by the way.

t was not hers to know that perfect heaven Of passionate love returned by love as deep,
Not hers to sing the cradle-song at even,
Watching the beauty of her babe asleep;
'Mother and brethren"—these she had r

known, Save such as do the Father's will alone. Yet found she something still for which to live Hearths desolate, where angel-like she came, And "little ones" to whom her hand could give A cup of water in her Master's name; And breaking hearts to bind away from death, With the soft hand of pitying love and faith.

She never won the voice of popular praise,
But, counting earthly triumph as but dross,
Seeking to keep her Saviour's perfect ways,
Bearing in the still path his blessed cross,
She made her life, while with us here she trod,
A consecration to the will of God!

And she hath lived and labored not in vain-And see hath rived and abored not in vain—
Through the deep prison cells her accents thrill,
And the sad slave leans idly on his chain,
And hears the music of her singing still;
While little children, with their innocent praise,
Keep freshly in men's hearts her Christian ways. And what a beautiful lesson she made known-

The whiteness of her soul sin could not dim;
Ready to lay down on God's altar stone
The dearest treasure of her life for Him,
Her flame of sacrifice never, never waned,
How could she live and die so self-sustained!

or friends supported not her parting soul,
And whispered words of comfort, kind an weet,
When treading onward to that final goal,
Where the still Bridegroom waited for her feet
Alone she walked, yet with a fearless tread,
Down to Death's chamber, and his bridal bed!

PRAISEWORTHY .- Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of this place, lately made a donation of \$10,000 to the Corporation of Georgetown, D. C., to be invested, and the interest upon it to be applied to two very summer prices, to be distributed to the poor in hat town.

wn charities, than leave executors to be their

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The newspapers generally are republishing the official report of the recent debate in the Senate on Mr. Hale's bill to suppress riots. Several ournals in the slaveholding States deprecate the violence exhibited by Messrs. Foote, Davis, and Calhoun, concurring with Mr. Douglas in the opinion that its only tendency is to strengthen the Anti-Slavery sentiment. The Northern papers, without distinction of party, speak in strong terms of reprobation of the course of the Senators above named, while the bearing of Mr. Hale commands general respect. We pass by many notices, and bespeak attention only for the fol lowing, taken from Democratic papers, which cannot be supposed to have much sympathy with the general course of the Senator from New Hampshire. The Onondaga Standard, a Demoeratic paper published at Syracuse, New York,

says:

"It might be supposed that the Abolition Senator would become excited by such language, but he was surprisingly cool and collected, and intimated to Mr. Foote that he might visit the Granite Hills with entire personal safety, and that the people of New Hampshire would like to engage in an intellectual controversy with him on the beauties and tendencies of slavery!

"Among all the speakers, Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, bore his part the best. While he did not hesitate to condemn all unlawful interference with the rights of slaveholders in the District, he told Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Foote that they were pursuing just the course calculated to strengthen Mr. Hale in the election, and give greater momentum to the fanatical spirit of ultra abolitionism in the North.

"The United States Senate has never been the theatre of a debate exhibiting less decorum, or in which the extreme fanatical spirit of the South on the subject of slavery appeared more prominently and disadvantageously. After this, it will not do for the South to talk about Northern fanatics; the evidence is, that they need an additional number of madhouses, to confine their own insane statemen." The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle, another Demo-

ratic journal, remarks: "Now, we have no particular reason for loving Mr. Hale. But no matter. He is a man—a man of respectability and worth, and, as this debate shows, a man of talents. He is also a Senator of

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

"Cassius M. CLAY.—There are many per

harity of any one.

I am not insensible to the denunciation and cal-I am not insensible to the denunciation and calumnies of a portion of the public press of this Republic; but, from the discharge of my duty, as an American citizen, I am not to be driven by physical force nor attempts at moral assassination. With painful humility, I calmly intrust my acts, in war and in peace, to the just judgment of my countrymen.

C. M. Clay. New York, April 26, 1848.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. MAY 3.

SENATE.—Among the petitions day, were several for the purchase of Mount Vernon; also, some in favor of the concentration and civilization of the Indians. Reports were received from committees

Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, which was referred certain resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, asking for additional legislature of Rentucky, asking for additional re-gislation in regard to runaway slaves, made a re-port on the subject, accompanied by a bill. Ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Butler was elected chairman of the con nittee, in place of Mr. Ashley, deceased. On motion of Mr. Hale, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure the colored citizens of the non-slaveholding States the privileges and immunities guarantied by the Constitution of the United States to citizens of each of the States.

The House bill for the relief of the widow Com. Barney was taken up and passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting to the State of Illinois the right of way and a donation of public land for making a railroad connecting the upper and lower Mississippi with the chain of Northern lakes at Chicago. The bill underwent discussion and amendment, and was then ordered to be engrossed-yeas 24, nays 11. It was then read a third

time, by unanimous consent, and passed. House.-Mr. McClernand, from the Selection Committee on the subject, reported a bill appro-priating a portion of the public lands for the contruction of Whitney's railroad to the Pacific.

Resolutions were presented from various Legisatures; among them, resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of extending the anti-slavery principle of the ordinance of 1787 to all new

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, the Commit eferring it back to the Committee of the Whole n the state of the Union.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took n consequence of their promotion from the ranks.

The bill was debated by Messrs. Thompson of Mr. Upham present Kentucky, McClernand, Embree, Lumpkin, and

Brown of Virginia; the debate taking a wide range, and being partisan in character.

Mr. Vinton obtained the floor, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. MAY 4.

session of Yucatan," as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take temporary milltary occupation of Yucatan, and to employ the army and navy of the United States to assist the people of Yucatan in repelling the incursions of the Indian savages now overruning and devastating that country.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to furnish, on such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, to the white population of Yucatan, such arms, ammunition, ordnance, and other military means, as they may need, to enable them to resist and repel the Indian hostilities now waged against them, and to restore peace and security

ed against them, and to restore peace and security to their country.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to accept the services of an equal number of volunteer troops to supply the place of such as may be withdrawn from their present duty by virtue of this act, provided their services shall be required; the same to be raised for service during the war with Mexico, agreeably to the provisions of the acts of May 13, 1846, and March 3, 1847.

The bill was read twice, and on a motion by Mr. Hannegan to make it the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock, a protracted debate took place. The motion at length prevailed, and, after the disposal of some unimportant business, the

Senate adjourned. [More of this debate in another column.] House.-Numerous reports from committe were made. Mr. Goggin, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill reg-

ulating postage on newspapers.

Mr. Embree, from the same committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of s memorial praying that the Post Office may be held responsible for all pre-paid matter.

A rambling debate took place on a motion of Mr. Conger to print 1,000 extra copies of the report in relation to the establishment of a board or the examination of claims, which was cut short by a resolution to close debate on the bounty land bill next Monday at 2 o'clock.

The House then, by a vote of 78 to 57, proceeded

o the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table. Several Executive communications were taken

ip and disposed of. The joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor from the Senate, with amendments, was agreed to.

The bill for additional examiners in the Patent
Office (the amendments of which had been disagreed to by the Senate) was taken up, when the

House reads ed to insist, and appointed a Commit-mittee of Conference.

The Ten Regiment Bill being taken up, a moion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was lost—yeas 74, nays 75; and it was then referred to the Committee on Mil-

The Senate resolution authorizing contracts fo merican hemp for the use of the navy, was taken up, put through all its readings, and passed. Some thirty Senate bills were then taken up read the second and third time, and appropriately

A memorial praying for the purchase of Mou Vernon gave occasion to a brief debate, in which Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, avowed his intentior to oppose any bill that might be introduced in reference to such memorials. The expense (one hundred and fifty thousand dollars) would be to-

tally useless. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, it being understood that a bill on the subject is to be reported from that com-

the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, for the payment of the Texas volunteers called into the public service by Col. Curtis, who had been discharged almost the mo-ment they were mustered. The discussion of the subject was cut short by a motion to adjourn.

to fulfil all my obligations to subscribers of the True American, and immediately issued a circular to that effect.

If there is, however, a single subscriber to the True American in this Union, who is not satisfied with this arrangement, and I believe there is not one, I am ready on demand to refund the money, with interest. C. M. Clay neither asks nor receives charite of gare each of successive of Yucatan, and also of Cuba, which would give her the complete command of the Gulf possession of Yucatan, and also of Cuba, which would give her the complete command of the Gulf of Mexico. In this connection he appealed spe-

cially to Southern men.

Mr. Clayton opposed the bill. The measure recommended by the President looked to the employment of troops only during the continuance of the Mexican war. The bill went far be yond that. If the treaty meantime were ratified by Mexico, this bill would violate its stipulations. Besides, it was repugnant to the armis-tice already concluded. He hoped the design of the bill was not to raise a new issue for the Pres

Mr. Davis said the President proposed merel a temporary occupation. The question of foreign intervention did not present itself. When it should arise, he would be prepared to meet it. Whenever Yucatan and Cuba should be endan-gered by England, he would oppose her. Mr. Clayton asked, if the colored people of Cuba should rise against the whites, ask aid from Eng-

land, and that power should grant it, and take military possession of the island, would Mr. Davis be ready to make war on England? Mr. D. replied in the negative. As to the in terference of England, he had no proof to satisfy him of any such thing. He then moved an amendment to the bill, so that it would read-

ment to the bill, so that it would read—

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised and empowered to accept the services of an equal number of volunteer troops to supply the place of such as may be withdrawn from their present duty to answer to the exigent demand for the immediate presence of a portion of our army in Yucatan, provided their services shall be required; the same to be raised for service during the war with Mexico, agreeably to the provisions of the act of May 13th, 1846, and March 3d, 1847.

Mr. Hopperen inquired. Where they could

Mr. Hannegan inquired, Where, then, could be the authority of the President to take posses-In the declaration of the war against Mexico

said Mr. D. After further discussion by Messrs, Crittenden, Davis of Mississippi, and Foote, the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

House .- Mr. Stewart asked the unanim consent of the House to offer a series of resolu ions, embodying as articles of political faith certain declarations of General Taylor in a late let ter, concerning the relations of the Executive and Congress; but objection was made, and so Ger eral Taylor's platform was not erected.

The House then resolved itself into Commit of the Whole on the Private Calendar. The Committee became entangled with points of order see of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to extend the time for ed the names of the absentees; sat again, acted or found itself without a quorum; rose, and reportocating Virginia military land warrants, and re- a few bills; found itself without a quorum; rose, urning surveys thereon to the General Land Of- and reported the bills; a quorum then appeared; fice. The bill, being put on its passage, gaverise to considerable discussion, which was closed by

MAY 8. SENATE.-Mr. Dix presented the resolutions the Legislature of New York, stating that it is the bounden duty of the Government to pay the up the bill to prevent non-commissioned officers, claims for French spoliations on the commerce of privates, &c., from being deprived of bounty lands

American citizens, and asking the passage of a Mr. Uphan presented the resolutions of the

Legislature of Vermont, in favor of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, on the plan of Mr. Whitney.
On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs examine into the propriety and necessity of es-Senate.—Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee tablishing a professorship of international law in on Foreign Relations, reported "An act to enather the naval school at Annapolis; that they examble the President to take temporary military pos- ine into the propriety and necessity of removing

which the number of midshipmen is limited t State and Territory to have two midshipmen for each representative in Congress to which they may be entitled; and that they inquire into the expediency of authorizing, by law, the appoint-ment of a larger number of midshipmen at large, rrespective of actual residence.

The special order was taken up, being the bill authorizing the temporary occupation of Yucatan. Explanations took place between Messrs. Foote and Calhoun, as to what appeared in a news-

Mr. Houston spoke at length in support of the bill, and contended that the Government has a right to interpose in the affairs of Yucatan on the appeal which has been made to us from that Government, and that to do so would be good

Remarks took place between several Senators and, without disposing of the bill, the Senate

House.-Mr. Cabell made an unsuccessful effort, that the resolution to pay the expenses of the voyage of the Macedonian, Com. Dekay, be made a special order of the day.

Mr. Brodhead submitted a resolution, which was adopted, to repeal that which provided that copies of all the public documents shall be fur-nished to the clerks of the county courts throughout the country.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, moved a reconsider

eration of the vote. He thought that, as the public documents were printed at the public ex pense, they should be for the public convenience and benefit. By forwarding them to the county clerks, they could be consulted by the people. Mr. Brodhead replied, that not unfrequently there were two or three clerks in the same cour To which one would the documents be sent? The clerk's office was the last place in the world

where the people went to read. The motion to reconsider was laid upon the The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Hilliard

was called to preside.

The bill to give land bounties to the officers the Mexican war who were promoted from the ranks, was taken up for consideration. There were amendments pending, to extend bounties to the soldiers of the Western Indian war of 1792

and 1793, and those of the war of 1812. Mr. Vinton opposed this, as having a tendence to dry up the source of revenue from the public lands, and to get rid of them altogether, and at a time, too, when we have large sums of money t

pay for expenses arising out of the war.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, supported the The miserable pittance of \$7 a month is not ade quate to the privation, toil, and danger, they undergo. Every citizen ought to have a home of his own, especially those who fight the battles of

the country.

Mr. Collamer contended that the amend pending were not germain to the bill, and that the sales of the public lands are pledged to pay the interest on the stock issued on the \$23,000,000 oan, as well as buy the stock at par.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, made a few rem and after various amendments were voted on, the Committee rose.

The bill was passed without amenda

the House adjourned. The Power of the Press.—In the year 1272, the wages of a laboring man were just three half-pence per day; and, at the same period, the price of a Bible well written out was £36 sterling. Of course, a common laborer in those days could not have procured a Bible with less than the entire earnings of thirteen years! Now, a beautifully printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the earnings of half a day!

Senate—A message was received from the President, transmitting the correspondence between M. Justo Sierra and the Executive, in relation to Yucatan. The bill for its temporary occupation was then taken up. Mr. Hannegan addressed the Senate in support of it. The President, he said, intended only the temporary occupation was then taken up. Mr. Hannegan addressed the Senate in support of it. The President, he said, intended only the temporary occupation was then taken up. Mr. Hannegan addressed the Senate in support of it. The President, he said, intended only the temporary occupations was then taken up. Mr. Hannegan addressed the Senate in support of it. The President, he said, intended only the temporary occupations was then taken up. Mr. Hannegan addressed the Senate in support of it. The President is a support

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 8-5% A. M.

The steamer Britannia reached Boston at 12 o'clock, M., yesterday.

The Rothschilds have refused to loan Russia money at a discount on best bills of 3½ per cent.

The Crotz have set fire to the village of Casselle Nueva, forming a cordon around the village, and 2,000 of the inhabitants were burnt to death, uttering the most appalling shrieks.

The Prussian troops are invading Denmark, and the Danes were defeated in a skirmish.

A Chartist organization has taken place in Scotland, and is spreading throughout the country, with great energy and vigor.

with great energy and vigor.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved in a most

ndignified manner. The Sardinians have gained some slight advan-

The Sardinians have gained some slight advantage over the Austrians.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation from a large meeting, who had been appointed to lay before him the complaints of the people.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been banished from the capital of Spain.

The Austrian Government has expelled the Jesuits of Lintz, which gives great satisfaction to save the Catholice.

even the Catholics.

Lamartine has prepared an offensive and defensive alliance between the French and the Swiss Republics.
An incendiary insurrection has taken place in the Kingdom of Saxony, which has not yet been

ENGLAND. A fresh agitation has been got up in London for the extension of suffrage, equitable taxation, reduction of Government expenditures, and the advancement of reform principles throughout the Kingdom. Forty members of Parliament assisted

at its formation.

The run on the savings banks of England is still on the increase.

Prince Metternich, his Princess, Prince Richard, Baron Charles Hazel, and suites, have arriv-

ed in London.

The House of Commons of England, having passed the Crown and Government security bill by an overwhelming majority, virtually adjourned on Wednesday evening, 19th April, for the Easter recess.

Meetings in favor of the Charter have been held during the last week in almost every town in England and Scotland.

The Chartist Convention, before adjourning,

appointed deputations to visit the provinces, adopting a petition to the Queen praying the dismissal of her ministry. IRELAND.

Ireland continues in a very critical state, and Ireland continues in a very critical state, and the excitement among the people continued to increase rather than diminish.

Arms are in brisk demand, and the people are being openly drilled with pikes and rifles, despite the threatened interference of the Government. Indeed, there seems to be no longer any doubt of the fact that Ireland is on the eve of a civil

war.

Most alarming demonstrations of public opin on continued to be made; and it was the general opinion that bloodshed was not far off.

True bills have been found against Mitchell, O'Brien, and Meaghers, the three most energetic of the Irish leaders. FRANCE.

Paris has been the scene of one of those extra

Paris has been the scene of one of those extraordinary demonstrations which can only occur in that capital. Fortunately, it has passed off without bloodshed.

M. Blanc, having been stung to madness by the publication of certain papers alleged to be found at M. Guizot's hotel, which impeached his political character, fulminated a most bitter philippic against the Provisional Government—declared the documents published to be forgeries—and inveighed most bitterly against M. Marrast and M. Lamartine, in terms not easily to be forgiven. As swore to overthrow the Government.

It seems that a plot was actually formed to intimidate the Provisional Government, and eject Lamartine, Marrast, and other moderate members therefrom, and form a new Government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabut Blangui, Albert Louis Blanc, Flocom, Arago, Raspaiel, and Pierre Leroux.

Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the Champs de Mars on Sunday night, with this ulterior object. However, Messrs. Lamartine and Marrast, having got previous intelligence of the plot, circumvented their designs. The national guards, as well as the mobiles, were called out and the critical state of things, which threatened a complete reign of terror, furnished the Provisional Government with the pretence to military

ional Government with the pretence to military display.

All classes now deeming the lately proscribed troops of the line as defenders of order, life, and property, a couple of regiments were brought into Paris. Cannon, for the first time since the Revolution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville of the national guard of Paris. No fewer than one hundred and twenty thousand men assembled at the quays and boulevards, joined by forty thousand of the Beaulieu, or suburbs.

To these were added twenty thousand of the guard mobile, and this body, between which and the national guards some jealousy had previously existed, fraternized as they passed each other, and their common difficulties were buried in oblivion.

livion.

The cause of quarrel between Ledru Rollin The cause of quarrel between Ledru Rollin and his colleagues is said to have been as follows: A deputation came to Paris from Amiens, for the purpose of presenting a petition for the removal of one of Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account of some violent proceedings he had indulged in the exercise of the unlimited powers with which he and his fellow-commissaries had been invested by M. Rollin. M. de Lamartine and savel etch. and several other members of the Provisiona Government are said to have admitted the mis

conduct of the commissary, and stated that he ought to have been removed.

M. Rollin refused to sacrifice a functionary M. Rollin refused to sacrince a functionary who, if to blame at all, was only guilty of over zeal in the cause of the Republic. Upon this, a violent scene ensued, and words passed between the different members of the Provisional Govern-

ment, which caused a wide breach in the cou MARKETS. There was no change in cotton at Liverpool on the 23d, though the market was firm. The market for breadstuffs was firm, at an ad-vance since the sailing of the America. Indian corn, 24s. a 27s. per quarter. Flour, American, 26s. a 27s. per barrel.

U. S. House of Representatives, May 8, 1848. May 8, 1848.

Sir: I respectfully request you to insert the following in the "National Era." I presume that paper reaches a larger portion of those to whom the letter is addressed than any other printed in

Washington.
Your friend and servant, J. G. PALFREY Dr. Bailey, Editor, &c., &c., &c.

U. S. House of Representatives,
May 8, 1849.
To the Signers of Petitions forwarded to the Subscriber, for presentation to the House of Representatives:

Most of your petitions received by me since the first week in January remain in my hands. I wish you to be informed of the reason.

By the Rules and Orders of the House, (Rules 23, 26,) after the first thirty days of the session, (which began this year December 6th,) petitions can only be publicly presented on each alternate Monday. This is accordingly called Petition Day. Another Rule (137) provides that on Mondays the Rules and Orders may be suspended, which they cannot be on any other day, except for two specified purposes.

The Rules and Orders have accordingly been suspended, so as to exclude the presentation of

The Rules and Orders have accordingly been suspended, so as to exclude the presentation of petitions, on every Petition Day since the year came in. The first Petition Day gave place to two speeches on the Internal Improvement System, the second to a discussion of the origin of the Mexican War, the third to complimentary Resolutions to General Taylor and General Scott;

There are two other ways of presenting petitions:

One is by obtaining, on any day, the unanimous consent of the House. This I have tried from time to time, but ineffectually. Some member has always objected.

The other is by handing them, at any time, to the Clerk, by whom they are entered on the Journal for the day, and passed to the committee designated by the member presenting them. The Rule providing for this (24) is a convenient one for most occasions; but it only sends a petition silently to a Standing Committee. If the petitioners desire to have their memorial printed, or to have it referred to a Select Committee, as many of you have done in respect to the petitions forwarded to my care, the Rule makes no provision for either case. Respecting the last point there might possibly be a question. In order to put it beyond dispute, I handed one of your petitions to the Clerk, with an endorsement asking its reference to a Select Committee. A day or two after it was returned to me, with the reason assigned, that there was no Select Committee on the subject.

a doubtful one; but I have no doubt that the decision was uprightly made, and I am informed that it is sustained by precedents.

I have only now to say, with this explanation, that I have resorted to every expedient in my power for the purpose of meeting your wishes. For the present, the policy of the House in this particular must be considered as settled. Nothing remains for me but to forward your petitions, through the Clerk, to one or other of the Standing Committees, which I propose to do without further delay.

Your obedient servant,

John G. Palprey.

Having been requested by Mr. Slicer, Chaplain of the Senate, to publish the subjoined card, which appeared last Sunday morning in the Washington Union, we do so with much pleasure, inserting first the letter of Mr. Slingerland, which

MR. SLICER AND MR. SLINGERLAND.

present, amid the horrible scenes he describes for rposes very different from those imputed. HORRORS OF SLAVERY. Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

gave occasion to it. We are sure that Mr. Sling-erland will be glad to learn that Mr. Slicer was

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1848.

FRIEND WEKD: Last evening, in passing the Railroad Depot, I saw quite a large number of colored persons gathered round one of the cars, and, from manifestations of grief among some of them, I was induced to draw near, and ascertain the cause. I found in the car toward which they WASHINGTON, April 22, 1848. the cause. I found in the car toward which they were so eagerly gazing, jifty colored persons, some of whom were nearly as white as myself. A large majority of the number were those who attempted to gain their liberty last week, in the schooner Pearl. About half of them were females, a few of whom had but a slight tinge of African blood in their veins; they were finely formed, and beautiful.

The men were ironed together, and the whole group looked sad and dejected. At each end of

The men were ironed together, and the whole group looked sad and dejected. At each end of the car stood a ruffian-looking guard, with large canes in their hands. In the middle of the car stood the notorious slave-dealer of Baltimore, who is a member of the Methodist church, in good and regular standing. He had purchased the men and women around him, and was taking his departure for Georgia. While observing this old gray-headed dealer in the bodies and souls of men, the Chaplain of the Senate—a Methodist brother—entered the car, and took his brother Methodist by the hand, chatted with him for a short time, and seemed to view the heart-rending Methodist by the hand, chatted with him for a short time, and seemed to view the heart-rending scene before him with as little concern as we would look upon cattle! I know not whether he came with a view to sanctify the act, or pronounce the parting blessing; but this I do know, that he justifies slavery.

A Presbyterian minister, who owned one of the fertilizeness the first te strike a horeoin

A Presbyterian minister, who owned one of the fugitives, was the first to strike a bargain with the slave-dealer, and make merchandise of God's image. Some of the colored people outside, as well as in the car, were weeping most bitterly. I learned that many families were separated. Wives to take leave of their husbands, and husbands of their wives; children of their parents, and parents of their children. Friends parting with friends, and the tenderest ties of humanity severed at a single bid of the inhuman slave-broker before them. A husband in the meridian of life begged to see the partner of his bosom. He protested that she was free—that she had free papers, and was torn away from him, and shut up in jail. He climbed up to one of the windows of the car to see his wife, and, as she was reaching forward her hand to him, the black-hearted slave-dealer ordered him down. He did not obey. The husband and wife, with tears streaming down their cheeks, besought him to let them obey. The husband and wife, with tears streaming down their cheeks, besought him to let them speak to each other. But no; he was knocked down from the car, and ordered away! The bystanders could hardly restrain themselves from laying violent hands upon the brute. This is but a faint description of the scene which took place within a few rods of the Capitol, and under enetments recognised by Congress. Oh! what wailings of anguish reach the ears of the Most High? "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith

Lord." You have already heard of the fugitive cas and the mob here. A very exciting discussion has been going on in the House for the last two days, growing out of these riots. The galleries were thronged, and the most intense interest was manifested while Northern and Southern members were discussing.

I have the honor to be your sincere friend and

JOHN I. SLINGERLAND. To the Hon. John I. Slingerland, of New York:

Sir: A sense of duty to myself, as well as of duty to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which I have been for more than a quarter of a century an itinerant minister, demands that I should take some notice of a very extraordinary letter of yours, addressed to the Albany Evening Journal, and copied from that paper into the New York Tribune Tribune.

If I were as well known, personally and by character, in New York and the New England States, as I am within the bounds of my own Con States, as I am within the bounds of my own Conference, I should deem any notice of your attack upon me altogether superfluous. I confess, that when my attention was first called to the fact of a letter having appeared, which bore upon its face, strongly marked, the design to cast odium upon me and the Methodist Episcopal church in this locality, I could scarcely bring myself to believe that a member of Congress had so far forgotten what was due to propriety and to his own station, as to make a wanton and unprovoked attack, under erroneous impressions, when the facts, both in regard to myself and my church, could have been had by you at any moment when it might have been your pleasure to interrogate me in regard thereto; for when you saw me, at the time alluded to, in a tithe of the time which it took you to write that letter, you could have learned from me the facts, and thereby have saved both yourself and me, the trouble of writing. But for reasons best known to yourself, you did not

took you to write that letter, you could have learned from me the facts, and thereby have saved both yourself and me, the trouble of writing. But for reasons best known to yourself, you did not choose to inquire; and hence this epistle.

And I beg leave to say that, although I have been occasionally assailed by anonymous writers—of that class of them, who, in the language of a distinguished jurist, "have a wonderful factility of making facts"—yet, in all my interourse with public men, you are the first man of respectable position who ever assailed me in a responsible form. And whether in after life, when "the sober second thought" arrives, this peculiarity in your case will add either to your reputation, your self-respect, or your mental quiet, I shall not undertake at present to determine.

One thing, however, is generally known to ordinary men, and, of course, better known to those who represent the intelligence of the American People—i. e. that the attempt to injure and cast odium upon ministers of "the Gospel of Peace" is a very safe experiment for the assailant; as ministers are commanded to be " so strikers," and are admonished "not to return valing for valing."

What I feel myself compelled to write, in this letter to you, I shall set down "more in sorrow than in anger." I shall certainly not "set down with but few literary advantages—being in early life devoted, not to literature, but to an honest mechanical calling. I shall, therefore, without any attempt to draw upon my imagination, or to use what the writers on rhetoric denominate the eloquence of words, state a few facts, by which the honest public (who have no interest in being deceived) will see "how plain a tale" will put down your version of the connection of the Methodist church, and myself, with the fugitive slaves at the railroad depot. On the day alluded to in your letter, I was at the depot of the Washington and Baltimore—not "to Georgia," as you state in your letter. I was there to perform a duty to my wife and the small children, who were

I was there, not "to sanctify the act" of taking off the slaves, "or to pronounce the parting blessing," but simply to do my duty as a husband and a father.

Being there, and perceiving a car containing men, women, and children of color, whom I supposed were of the number of those who had attempted to escape in the "Pearl," I concluded to go into the car—not to see "his (my) brother Methodist," as you are pleased to call Mr. Slatter, but to inquire for a brother Methodist with a skin a good deal darker than those "finely-formed and beautiful females" whom you supposed to have the same time avoid an insured with the same cause of the same causes which usually eables his that do not exist elsewhers, which usually enables his that do not exist elsewhers, which usually enables his that do not exist elsewhers, which usually reads to the models and specifications that will amply secure the claims of the inventions. By this means the rejection an application is generally prevented, and a strong and very many predictions is generally prevented, and a strong and very particular refer to all persons for whom he has transactions. Those females I did not specially observe; but I did see, and shake hands with, a very dark

the Rules and Orders, but was again informed by the Chair that the appeal was not debatable. I then asked the unanimous consent of the House for a brief defence of my understanding of the Rules, but objection was made. I asked for the Yeas and Nays on the motion which had been made to supersede petitions by other business, but they were not ordered, and the motion prevailed.

I find no fault with the Chair for its ruling on this point of order. I think the question at least the content of the con

therefore, reluctantly sold.

You say that "the Chaplain of the Senate, a Methodist brother, entered the car, and took his brother Methodist by the hand, chatted with him for a short time, and seemed to view the heartrending scene before him with as little concern as we would look upon cattle. I do not know whether he came to sanctify the act, or pronounce the parting blessing," &c.

Now, my dear sir, I should suppose that, in this free country, well known as I am in the city of Washington, that it was competent for me to go into a railroad car—even one chartered by the owner to convey slaves to Baltimore—where I perfectly understood my own business, and the uprightness of my own intentions, without being justly liable to have my motives impugned, and my conduct supervised by you.

I have known some men attain to great respectability and wealth, by minding their own business; but "busybodies in other men's matters" have never been, since the days of St. Peter, an envied class. The above and subsequent extracts from your letter, apart from the manifest disposition to filing at the Methodist church, and to attribute to me hardheartedness and the worst of motives, show a plain attempt to "bear false witness." [I do not say designedly, as I will not impute corrupt motives to you.]

do not say designedly, as I will not impute corrupt motives to you.)

You first say that the owner of the slaves is "the notorious slave dealer of Baltimore," and that "he is a member of the Methodist church, in good and regular standing." It is not my place here to discuss the nature of Mr. S.'s business, but to say plainly, for the information of the public, that he is not, nor has he ever been, a member of the Methodist church, so far as my knowledge extends. And I say, furthermore, that I have never known or heard of a member of the Methodist church being engaged in the domestic slave trade, either here or further South, until I heard it through your letter; and you, sir, have the unenviable responsibility of attempting, "solitary and alone," to cast this imputation upon the largest denomination of Christians in the United States, and not inferior to any other in piety, usefulness, and respectability.

and respectability.
You say that "I took my brother Methodist by
the hand, and chatted with him for a short time." Any one, in reading your letter, would conclude, in the absence of any other statement, that the dealer who had purchased those slaves was a particular friend of mine, whom I had come to the cars on purpose to visit—to "chat with" and "to sanctify his business," &c. Now, sir, what will the public think of you, when I tell them, as I now do, that I did not even know that Mr. Slatter was in the city, or that he had been at all there since the return of the "Pearl," that I had supposed that those slaves who had been sold had been bought by the dealers of Alexandria and Washington; and, consequently, I had no idea of seeing the slaves at the railroad until I perceived them there, upon arriving with my family; and that my only object in going into the cars was, as above stated, to inquire for the colored man Henry—an object which I avowed to my family before going into the car. Upon entering, I perceived the owner about midway the car; and, on approaching him, I did not call him "a black-hearted villain," as your coadjutor "North" does, in the New York Globe, under the same date as your letter, and, for the most part, in the very same words of your letter; nor did I "furnish him with testimonials of their religious character, to help the sale of them in Georgia," as he says perhaps I did—(an insinuation so base that I will not attempt to fathom the depth of the depravity that suggested it.) I shook hands with Mr. S., (as I am in the habit of doing when I meet persons, black or white, who are even slightly known to me, and as I would do to "Big Thunder," if you should chance to introduce him to me, without supposing that I thereby assumed any of his moral responsibilities,) and asking for the person I came to look for, and having my attention directed to him, I shook hands with him and with the colored lad, whom I did not know; and having exchanged a few mords with hem, I took leave of them, and left the car. The "chatting with the owner" is only one of the fancy touches of your picture, to help the dramat-The "chatting with the owner" is only one of the cancy touches of your picture, to help the dramat-

In regard to what you say about my looking upon the scene with unconcern, I have only to say, that when you shall have given as much money, out of your own pocket, as I have done to purchase the freedom of colored people, and when you shall have taken as much pains and expended as much labor, by night and by day, as I have, to promote the physical comfort and improve the moral condition of slaves and free colored persons, then, I doubt not that the public, where you are known, will consider that you have given more inmistakable evidence of humanity than you would lo, even if you were to write a hundred letters

do, even if you were to write a hundred letters (to attack an unoffending minister of the Gospel) neaded "Horrors or Slavrer."

In regard to "the Presbyterian minister," whom you allege "was the first to strike a bargain with the lave-dealer, and make merchandise of God's image," I have only to say, that I saw the name of no Presbyterian minister in the list of owners, as published in the papers; and that I have made inquiry in regard to the matter, and can hear of no such case, except in your letter; and I therefore conclude that you were entirely misled in this matter, as you were mistaken in the rest.

But I leave you in the hands of the Presbyterian ministers of Washington, if they shall think it worth while to correct so indefinite a statement, where no one minister is named.

where no one minister is named.

I have not thought it in place in this letter (already longer than I intended) to discuss the abready longer than I intended) to discuss the abstract questions—abolition or slavery—as those questions are viewed by myself and the Baltimore Conference, of which I am a member. I hold no opinions in regard to any subject of which I am shamed. And my opinions can generally be had by those who have a right to demand them, and sho make such demand in a proper and respect-

leeply regret the necessity (which you have laid upon me) to address to you a single line in defence of that reputation which is dearer to me than anyhing earthly, and which is the principal inheritme which a poor man can leave to his children.
Whether this shall end our correspondence, it is for you to determine. I shall not attempt to provoke aggression. But I "know my rights; and, knowing, dare maintain them."

HENRY SLICER, Chaplain United States Senate. Georgetown, D. C., May 5, 1848. P.S. Will the editors of newspapers who insertd Mr. Slingerland's letter do me and the Meth-dist Church the justice to insert the above letter?

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. ONTENTS OF No. 208.—May 6th, 1848.—Price and a half cents. And a half cents.

1. Professor Nichol.—Tail's Magazine.

2. Owen Madden's Revelations of Ireland.—Spectate

3. How Soldiers are made in Prussia.—Jerroid's Mag

4. Nichol's Planet Neptune and Stellar Universe.—

miner.

5. Fall of the Throne of the Barricades.—Blackwood.

6. News of the Week.—Spectator.

7. Foreign Correspondence.—For the Living Ags. 5. Fall of the Throne of the Barricades.—Blackwood.
6. News of the Week.—Spectador.
7. Foreign Correspondence.—For the Living Age.
New Books.
Postry—The Violet.
Scraps—William Thom; How to Punish Enemies Scraps—William Thom; How to Points Enternies.

Washington, December 27, 1845.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and solunce which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

DETER H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patenta, Washington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Drawings, and solicits Letter Patent for New Inventions, in this country and in Europe, and transacts with promptness all business belouging to his profession; for which, his charges are moderate.

Parsons at a distance, by sending their medels, or a pen or pencil sketch, with a short description of their invention, by letter, may be informed whether it be patentable, and how the patent can be obtained without the expresse and inconvenience of a journey to Washington.

Those who desire to send models, can de so with entire safety, by boxing them up and forwarding them by any of the Expresse which run between this city and aimost every part of the country.

Being a Practical Mechanic, he can readily understand the parts and judge of the utility of an invention, from a rough drawing and description.

All models and confidential communications are kept with the most scrupulous care and secrecy.

Those who may visit this city, to make personal examinations of the Midcels of patented inventions, Records, &c., preparatory to applying for letters patent for their own inventions, would find it to their advantage to call upon him lamediately upon their arrival, as he can formish them with such information as will greatly facilitate the transaction of their business, and materially aid them in securing their rights.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. FROM THE RHINE.

MARCH 10, 1848. To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

DRAE SIR: I arrived at Coblentz about the 1st of November, and much of my time since I left home has been spent in its vicinity. It may be regarded as the point at which the most beautiful part of the Rhine begins, for the Drachenfels, Rolandsack, and Nonnenworth, are not far distant from Coblentz. It is also the seat of the grand reviews of the Prussian army; on the fields in its neighborhood the grand triennial assemblages of the military power of Prussia take place, when one of the most magnificent spectacles that the the military power of Prussia take place, when one of the most magnificent spectacles that the Pride and Pomp of War can furnish is exhibited to the astonished spectator. The lover of German literature is here shown the house in which Göethe, Lavater, and a number of other choice spirits, passed in companionship some of the most beautiful hours of their lives. As a city, in itself, Coblentz is not particularly striking. A stranger would not find it remarkable, otherwise than as having a most lovely situation, at the confluence of two exceedingly beautiful rivers, and as being connected with imperishable historical recollections. Most travellers who visit this river pass up or down it once, from Mayence to Bonn, in a steamboat, and then leave with the impression that they have seen the Rhine. No idea can be more erroneous. A stranger who would run through the collected picture galleries of the world in a couple of hours, could not have a more confused, misty notion or recollection of someworth in a couple of nours, count and have a more confused, misty notion or recollection of some-thing beautiful, than he who thus slights this most noble river. A second view is proverbially worth more than the first; and it is only after a fine work of art or of nature has been seen many times, and much studied, that the mind can ade-quately realize it. To do the Rhine justice, a person ought also to see other rivers, and then com-pare them with this—and he will ever return to t, as a lover to his highest ideal. After a resi dence on its banks of some months, in a season of the year when its beauty is unadorned by nature, I found each day in it something novel and strik-ing; from each of these innumerable Rhine hills that I ascended, I saw a new river; and I left it that I ascended, I saw a new river; and I left it with the firm determination of again seeing it in the enchantment of summer. From Coblents you can walk, if you choose, in a leisurely manner, to the little village of Boppart, about nine miles distant, which will only seem to you five or six, from the number of striking objects which everywhere meet your view. After passing the castled crag of Drachenfels and other old ruins, you are surprised to suddenly find yourself before a majestic completely new castle, with walla, battlemente, and turrets, all fresh and bright, and a stain of age nowhere visible. A sentinel paces before it. An old peasant, passing, humbly takes off his hat, and you are transported at once to the thirteenth century. This is the magnificent Stoltzenfels, the Rhenish residence of the King of Prussia. The ruins were presented to him by the town of Coblentz, and it has been completely rebuilt, under his direction, entirely in the feudal style, which is so congenial to the taste of his Majesty, both in architecture and matters of Government. Majesty, both in architecture and matters of Government. When the King is here, the Prussian flag is run up on the slender flagstaff visible from the topmost turret. Within it is very finely finished, and an old collection of feudal arms, helished, and an old collection of feudal arms, helmets, shields, casques, plates of armor, &c., is
quite interesting, and is shown, together with the
rooms generally, in consideration of a trink geld
for the seneschal. Among numerous striking
customs existing abroad, this universal one of
trink geld impresses itself, through frequent repetitions, strongly on the American's mind and
memory. It is a present given for viewing any
remarkable object, or for any personal service
done, and, literally interpreted, meaning drink
money, but is not spent in drink, any more than
the scheiner geld, or grease money, which the
traveller in Germany has to pay the postillion, is
spent in greasing the wheels. It is a modest name,
given by some genius, not entirely obdurate, to a
system of taxation in which the leading idea
seems to be, that the traveller is a person that has
a full purse, which will never come that way a full purse, which will never come that way again—and so the more forcibly and generally it is squeezed, the better for the country, and for that part of mankind. Royalty even sanctions the custom, and takes part of the plunder, for or some of these trink gelds the Government has a large part; and a celebrated Frenchman wittily says that he was not in Aix-la-Chapelle half an ferred, of course no one can object to paying for it; but it is made the pretext for all kinds of extortions. For instance, if a stranger wishes to see the whole of the Cathedral at Cologne, he will see the whole of the Cathedral at Cologne, he will have to pay some five or six different persons different trink gelds. He will first be caught by a little personage, who speaks bad English with great composure, and which he says with a sweet smile he has learned from different Englishmen. For a bait and introduction he offers a medal, with a representation of the Cathedral, and a flowery printed description of the same. He then accompanies you through the Cathedral, until you arrive before a large frame covered with a courtain. You ask him what that is. He replies, "A picture of Raphael; you of course wish to see curtain. You ask him what that is. He replies, "A picture of Raphael; you of course wish to see it." He suddenly leaves you, and in his place appears an obsequious little man, who draws the curtains. Having admired the picture and paid the trink geld, the other, who has been lying in wait and keeping watch, re-appears, and you continue your examination. This same operation is repeated several times, the last being when you ascend to the top. You mount a staircase, and repeated several times, the last being when you ascend to the top. You mount a staircase, and arrive suddenly before a trap door, entirely closed. As soon as your conductor has disappeared, the door is opened by another, with a remarkable concert of action, and your new acquaintance takes you to the top. When you have paid him you descend, and find your first love has returned, who conducts you to the door, receives his trink geld, and politely wishes you a pleasant voyage. Thus frequently are these buildings divided into different pasturages. In Heidelberg I found the same system existing. The cooper appropriately shows the great tun, and his pretty daughter edifes you with the information that she is taking lessons in English, for the English are the most sight-seeing of all people in the world, and pay the best; but if you turn to the Ritterssall, you find it all fastened up, with a bill at the door, "Strangers wishing to see the Knights' Hall must apply to the gardener." If you then turn round, you see a high tower, the highest point of the ruins, from which the view is naturally the finest. You endeavor innocently to reach the top, but, when frequently folics was extent to the you see a high tower, the highest point of the ruins, from which the view is naturally the finest. You endeavor innocently to reach the top, but, when frequently foiled, you return to the cooper, and tell him you would like to see the tower. He also tells you you must apply to the gardener, who has the key. So, too, when you visit an old dismantled ruin, apparently entirely unternanted except by bats and owls, you think you are entirely alone, and find the solitude congenial with the scene; but you will soon perceive a man or woman dogging your steps, and when you inadvertently ask some indifferent question, the floodgates of guide eloquence are raised, and you only secure silence with the omnipotent trink geld. But these are the excesses of demands which are in moderation really just, as a person is necessarily required to exhibit interesting works of art; and as those who travel sight-seeing are nearly always wealthy, they can well afford these gratuities to the poor fellows who have rendered them services. A short walk from Stoltzenfels brought me to a curious cotagonal pulpit, built of red granite, some fifteen or eighteen feet high, and large enough to seat twenty persons. It is situated in a solemn grove or woods, and is the celebrated Koenigstuhl, or King's Seat, and is the place where the princes of Germany in old times assembled to elect their King. The real Koenigstuhl stood somewhat removed from the site of this, and its ruins were visible until quite lately, but were removed for the road which now goes over their former situation. Instead of placing the ruins as they were, the people here have naively made an entirely new structure, as a German gentleman remarked to me, "for the satisfaction of English travellers." Winding through hills green with the vine, and crowned with ruined towers standing in bright relief against the blue sky, the Rhine, after one broad curve around the Jacob's Mountain, brings you to the town of Boppart, the ancient Bobobrigds of the Romans, which has an outward stateliness

As it may interest your readers to hear some-hing of the revolutions in Munich, Vienna, and Venice, I will break the thread of my narrative o describe what I have seen of the waltaing and found it in an unquiet state, swelling a and fro like the ocean settling after a storm Groups of people were talking in the streets and uttering wholesome uncomplimentary senti-nents to Lola and the King, which a few day refore would have sent their authors to uncla-

students, dressed like Gabriel and other angels, students, dressed like Gabriel and other angels, making a furious onslaught on the Allemani, headed by Lols, who were in vain defending themselves while falling from Paradise. The person of the King was not attacked, but of course all these things tended to make a jest of majesty, and the King, having by his ludicrous misconduct lost the respect of his people, was shorn of most of his power, and the demands for right and reform became every day more pressing. One evening, during my stay in Munich, I was in the Opera, which is here very beautiful, being one of the best in Germany. The performance was undisturbed until towards the close, when there was much alarm in the house, and a violent rushing for the doors, occasioned by the report of a rice in the Ludwigstrasse, the first street in Munich. Shortly after, the curtain fell, and I made my way out into the street. Here everything was confusion and noise. Crowds of young men, armed with clubs as large as those of Hercules in the Munich Palace Court, were moving about, accompanied clubs as large as those of Hercules in the Munich Palace Court, were moving about, accompanied with ories and the crashing of lanterns and win-dows, in all directions. The King's Palace was not spared, and the house of an obnoxious coun-cillor, a friend of Lola Montes, was completely riddled with stones and other missiles. The mil-itary modestly kept out of sight; and as Munich, like west other sequences (tites he as evision. itary modestly kept out of sight; and as Munich, like most other continental cities, has no civic police, but relies entirely on its soldiers for the preservation of order, the mob was untroubled in its work of devastation, and continued it until about eleven o'clock, when, a formidable force being at length assembled, order was secured for this night. The next day, Munich looked like an ant hill, being black with people crowding all the principal thoroughfares to view the work of destruction, with countenances not sympathizing with the sufferers. The next night, the town looked like a camp. At every threatened point. looked like a camp. At every threatened point large bodies of cavalry and infantry were station large bodies of cavalry and infantry were stationed, while patrols were continually traversing the whole city. The whole street fronting the house of the late Lola was guarded by cavalry with drawn swords, and the preparations for preserving order were so unmistakeable that no disturbance occurred. I felt much sorrow, seeing the destruction of property, but, as a republican, could not view this mob as I should one at home. In a democracy, where the whole people govern, mob violence is tyranny, and ought to be put down by force and at once; but, in Bavaria and other morarchical countries, it has been almost the only narchical countries, it has been almost the only method by which the people could effectively ex-press themselves against despotism. Two or three days after these events, the burghers of Munich days after these events, the burghers of Munich assembled together in the anoient raths house, to sign the great reform address to the King, which requested, among other measures, the freedom of the press, the responsibility of ministers, sworn judges, with open courts, &c. It was a grand sight to witness the citizens of Munich in their old council house, with the men who in past times had made Bavaria great looking down on them from the walls around, thus taking a wide step towards making this ancient kingdom a democracy. The address was signed with great unanimity by the people of Munich, and was to be presented that afternoon to the King, in solemn procession; but he, dreading the effect of this popular demonstration, sent his councillors to the hall, who addressed the people with quieting effect. cession; but he dreading the enect of this popu-lar demonstration, sent his councillors to the hall, who addressed the people with quieting effect, promising reform on the part of the King. The next day, the call was issued for the assembling of the Bavarian Congress at an early day, and the Bavarian nation looks forward with hope to their Bavarian nation looks forward with hope to their meeting. The only disturbance that I saw during the signing of the petition was one occasioned by the intrusion of one of the King's military. Immediately, cries of "Heraus! Heraus! Out! Out!" rang from all parts of the Hall. He quickly disappeared, and the signing went on quietly. Here, as in Paris and Vienna, the students have been the leaders of the people, and the daring and fire vouchsafed by Heaven to youth have been united with the prudence and experience of been united with the prudence and experience of age, for the development of European progress. The students of Munich are a fine body of young men, numbering nearly one thousand, and to them Munich owes its deliverance. While I was at Munich, they had a large procession in car-riages, each drawn by two horses, containing three or four students, dressed in their appropri-ate dress, which is very pretty, and different from that of all other students.

The deficiency in Continental police management is very striking, when compared with English, which is perfection, or even ours in America, which is only sufficient because the people are contented and the country prosperous. The military here, in their pretty dresses, are very conspicuous, either to be attacked or avoided; and in case of disturbances, when a civil police might in citizens' dress secure quiet by making a text. in citizens' dress secure quiet by making a few arrests, these men can arrest nobody. They can shoot and kill, but cannot take into custody. Besides this, the ever presence of military, with muskets and swords, in all places of amusement, balls, concerts, and theatres, is exceedingly offensive and insulting. The general formation of National Guards all over Europe, with the exception of Russia, is a great step towards a change for the better. In Venna, when the military were powerless for the preservation of order, the national guard secured it without difficulty. Again, the general distribution of arms among the people gives them a feeling of security, and is a safeguard against any great act of tyranny and oppression. The most oppressed people in the world, those of Ireland and of the southern part of the United States, are people entirely without arms to defend themselves, and live under laws which punish the possession of such means of resistance with great severity. I was much surprised at the revolution in Munich, but that in Vienna filled me with astonishment. Austria and absolutism have ever been associated together; and while I was dreading another European coalition against France and republicanism, I heard that Vienna had revolted. Metternich, who sat on the neck of the Austrian nation like another Old Man of the Mountain. had been at length shaken off. and revolted. Metternich, who sat on the neck of the Austrian nation like another Old Man of the Mountain, had been at length shaken off. The friends of Progress had looked forward to the natural removal of Louis Philippe and Metternich with hope. When they were at rest, which in the course of nature would be in a short time, Europe would bound forward towards a higher and nobler destiny than she had yet known. Such was the expectation; but the revolution has some now, in the fulness of time, like an avalanche, and statesmen of great intellect, but without heart, whose maxim of government was, "Apres moi le deluge," have lived to see their falseness and selfishness overturned. Metternich is a man of profound ability, and in Vienna he has a noble library of some thirty thousand volumes, judiciously selected; but he would not learn the lesson which all history continually teaches, that Progress is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search in the lesson which all history continually teaches, that Progress is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a long to the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a long to the search is a law of human nature, and he tried to ever the search is a long to the search is a law of the search is a long to the s has a noble library of some thirty thousand volumes, judiciously selected; but he would not learn the lesson which all history continually teaches, that Progress is a law of human nature, and he tried to govern in the nineteenth century after the fashion of the tenth. Now, in his retirement at his St. Helena, Rudesheimer, on the Rhine, he can contemplate the falling to pieces of the Austrian monarchy, the work of his own hands. With Venice again a Republic, Gallicia rising, Milan in revolt, with 30,000 men marching to her assistance from Carlo Albert and Piedmont, the whole of Italy on fire, and Hungary and Austria become constitutional—in this he can see the effects of holding back too long. The deluge does come after him, provided he dies soon enough; but how much better for him to have conceded sooner, and saved Europe from a general war, which is inevitable, unless tyranny recedes. As for Louis Philippe, he is of the Bourbon race, the Stuarts of France, which are so unfortunately constituted that they cannot learn—at least, they never have learned; perhaps more owing to the corrupting effects of kingly power than to Bourbon deficiency. I was in St. Peölten, about 35 miles from Vienna, when the first news came of the revolution in that city. A regiment of military was leaving Aona for Vienna by forced marches, and, as i wished to see what might be going on, I pushed on as fast as possible for the city. I walked the whole distance, with the exception of the few last miles, which I rode with a countryman who was going also to Vienna. The whole country was in the most excited state, filled, as usual, with the most exaggerated reports, such as that Metternich and Ferdinand had both fied, many hundreds had been killed, &c. As we approached the city, we met the timid moving out with their goods, to return again, no doubt, in a few days—thus having the pleasure of two removals; also stalwart youths, with huge clubs, who eyed us closely as we passed, and who were here watching in the south of the results of the satu

picture than these 100,000 men could hardly be conceived. The people had been successful in the conflict with the military, and now freedom of the press and the formation of the national guard were both wrung from the reductant Ferdinand, and, for the preservation of order, the national guard and the military were united together. But although the people had been victorious, and the city was brilliant with light, every one seemed depressed and fearful. There had that day been a bloody conflict, in which at least sixteen of Victona's best friends had died, and every one feared there was much distrust of Ferdinand, and great fear of the conflict on the morrow. Besides, there was much distrust of Ferdinand, and great fear of the turbulent, unprincipled, lawless, who always aggravate the horrors of a revolution by acts of robbery and violence. But owing to the granting of concessions, the immense strength of the national guard, and the sincerity of the King, shown in greater concessions, no further acts of the fallen prince, an Italian frequently standing from the reductant Ferdinand, and great fear of the resulting the same of the scene and hour, and conscious of nothing save their own enraptured thoughts, and the serial castles, which probably both were building, of future happiness and love.

As they strolled onward, a little cloud of dust arose from the chapparal in front of them; and in the distance, but seemingly in another directing the weakness of their position, and not embroil to the turbulent, unprincipled, lawless, who always aggravate the horrors of a revolution by acts of robbery and violence. But owing to the granting of concessions, the immense strength of the national guard, and the sincerity of the King, shown in greater concessions, no further acts of the town ludicrous figures are to be seen of the come. The latter was an and that man and the satter their daily toil.

The two lovers were sauntering along, or releas notes and the mans. On the beauty of the scene and hour, and conscious of nothing the national guard, and the sincerity of the King, shown in greater concessions, no further acts of giolence occurred, and for three nights Vienna was dazzling in a blaze of light. The ensuing week was occupied in enrolling citizens in the national guard, electing officers of the same, triumphant processions, in which the Emperor joined, and general festivities. I was walking in Vienna one day, when I saw a general rush of the people towards the Stockam Eise, one of the principal streets or places in Vienna. I went to see what was going on, and found that the Emperor and Empress were together, riding in a carriage through the city. How quietly everything of the kind is telegraphed through a great city; all streets, windows, and houses, were at once crowded, and amidst bravos and vivas, the waving of handkerchiefs, and throwing of wreaths, the carriage slowly moved through the streets. In Germany, the people sing on all occasions, from a marriage to the real and the popular feeling soon riage slowly moved through the streets. In Germany, the people sing on all occasions, from a marriage to a funeral, and the popular feeling soon expressed itself in the beautiful Volks Hymn of Freedom, so popular now in Vienna. When the procession reached the magnificent St. Stephen's church, the excitement had reached the highest pitch; the horses were loosened from the carriage, and drawn by men; it made its way through the city; a white flag of freedom was thrown from one of the windows, and factened behind the Emperor; the Empress wept for joy; the Emperor bowed profoundly to the vivas, and a deep joy was everywhere visible. The whole blame for the murdered people was thrown on Metternich, and Ferdiprofoundly to the vivas, and a deep joy was everywhere visible. The whole blame for the murdered people was throw; on Metternich, and Ferdinand was hailed with joy. Which is most guilty,
later times will determine. The Viennese are
easily made happy, and as Metternich is driven
out, they are perfectly satisfied. Had Ferdinand
not judiciously conceded, he would certainly have
lost his crown; as it is, Lombardo-Venitiæ, and
probably Gallicia, are forever lost to Austria. It
is an unwieldy, disjointed kingdom, composed of
nations speaking thirteen different languages; and
if it is divided and sundered, not again to be united, except in a general fraternal union of all the
nations of the earth, perhaps it will be all the better for mankind. A grand festive procession in
Vienna, which shortly after occurred, was very
beautiful. The most conspicuous of all persons
joining were the young nobility of Hungary. They
have dark black eyes, swarthy features, and raven
black curling hair, being personally very attractive. Their handsome forms were clothed in
dresses of rich black velvet, with gold and silver,
being both tasteful and magnificent; on a cap, fitting closely to the head, was a little arm and
hand of gold, which grasped an eagle's plume.
They were armed with swords, which, in wild enthusiasm, they clashed together over their heads,
keeping time with the music which accompanied

They were armed with swords, which, in wild enthusiasm, they clashed together over their heads, keeping time with the music which accompanied them in their march through the city. The funeral of the sixteen slain was attended by the whole of Vienna. On a most beautiful day, the immense cortege moved, to the strains of solemn music, to the largest cemetery of Vienna. The military who had fired on them, and the students who had defended them, both accompanied them to their long home. Strauss led the first band, playing sweet, and music; and while the coffins playing sweet, sad music; and while the coffins were being removed from the hearses, the sobbing of friends was hushed in the gentle sound of mournful melody. The songs of the students, when the coffins were all placed side by side in their common grave, were beautiful compositions, and finely rendered. Each Viennese seemed to when the coffins were all placed side by side in their common grave, were beautiful compositions, and finely rendered. Each Viennese seemed to feel that he owed much to the fallen; and the sentiment of one of the orators, that their death was a necessary sacrifice for those who remained, met a general response.

Some of the tales which were narrated to me of the compositions, affecting and tragical, that they would form admirable themes for the composition of a romance. I may mention one, which was of very recent occurrence, and particularly interested me, as I passed the very spot where the tragical catastrophe occurred. I give the outlines of the tales When I left Vienna, I had the impression that perhaps the people of Lombardo-Venitiæ would be satisfied with the concessions that Ferdi-nand had made, and that I should see no further

disturbance. You have heard, before this, that disturbance. You have heard, below these concessions were made too late. When I reached Trieste, I heard the glad news that Vonice had declared itself a republic. I asked, at Venice had declared itself a republic. I asked, at Lloyd's office, when his next steamboat would leave for Venice, and received for an answer the news, that he should not send any more for the present—had already sent two, which the Veni-tians would not allow to return, and he did not wish any more to be lying idle in Venice. For-typetely, a schooner was to leave in a day for tians would not allow to return, and he did not wish any more to be lying idle in Venice. Fortunately, a schooner was to leave in a day for Venice, and in her I took passage. She had a cabin which would hold perhaps four or five passengers, and we had thirty or forty; so the cabin was given up to the ladies, and we had tolerable beds prepared for us in the hold. But for many hours no one thought of sleeping. The whole of the passengers were Italians, and with songs, speeches, and cries of Viva Pio Nino! Viva Venicia! Viva el Republico! Viva San Marco! we were kept awake until a late hour in the night. An Italian, who seemed to be known by every one on board as Signor Falardi, was the orator, and en-Italian, who seemed to be known by every one on board as Signor Falardi, was the orator, and entertained the company with serio-comic and political speeches, ludicrous imitations of Austrian leave-takings of Italy, songs, &c., until from hoarseness his voice died away into a whisper, and we were allowed to sleep. The next day was delightful, everybody was on deck, and a pic nic on the blue Adriatic, with songs from these magnificent Italian voices, passed away some very happy hours. I had not been on the vessel two minutes before I was asked of what country I was. I told them, an American. "Ah!" said they, "America is a republic, and Venice is a republic, now we are all brothers!" and then or ne a general shaking of hands. The humiliating fact of "America is a republic, and Venice is a republic, now we are all brothers!" and then cr ne a general shaking of hands. The humiliating fact of the existence of American slavery was not known to them, and I was ashamed to tell it. Our voyage was a jubilee. We passed some poor sailors, rowing for Venice. They were hailed with cries of Viva el Republico! which they answered with Viva San Marco! (the patron saint of Venice.) The two vessels were brought together at once; a collection was taken up and presented to them, and hailing the tri-colored flag, which was run up to our masthead, with united shouts and jubilations, we parted. About two o'clock we reached Venice. A young lieutenant stood off for us, and hailed the captain, as to who we were, &c. He was answered, "Barque Couriera, from Trieste, with many passengers." He at once came to us, and was greeted with throat-splitting vivas. Assoon as these quieted a little, the captain asked, "What is the news?" He was answered, "Milan is free." It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm which followed this news. The men kissad." with many passengers." He at once came to us, and was greeted with throat-splitting vivas. As soon as these quieted a little, the captain asked, "What is the news?" He was answered, "Milan is free." It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm which followed this news. The men kissed the flag and each other, the women wept. Falardi outdid himself. Recovering his voice, he demanded la parola, and addressed the lieutenant and his crew with the most impassioned eloquence, which speech was followed with a universal Viva I Unione Italiani! These people are as fiery as the sun which shines above them, and the Government of colder Austria is much more dissimilar to their impassioned nature than that of Russia and Poland, attempting no apology, however, for that detestable outrage. Difference of language, of climate, of temperament, and of wtshes, all require different Governments; and if Austria attempts to enforce her regime in this wonderful year of progress, her conduct will excite the displeasure, and probably the assistance for Italy, of much of the rest of the civilized world. After some little delay, we were allowed to move up towards Venice. St. Mark's Place was crowded with people, all motley with tri-color, which was every way, on all houses, ships, and churches. Our attention was attracted by a couple of boats, full of men and horses, moving away silently out on the Adriatic. The horse is a wonder in Venice—in the whole city there is not one. The canal and gondola displace them. The Venitians might well look at them with interest. They were a company of Austrian cavalry, that the Venitians were sending back to their father-land, after giving them three months pay, and wishes for a better cause, and better success in their next struggle. To the credit of the Italians be it spoken, with all their quickness in expressing their feelings, these emenies of their country passed before the city without mocking or insult. When we arrived in the city, we were shown the place of the conflict between the troops and the

burnt in effigy in Venice; and in different parts of the town ludicrous figures are to be seen of the fallen prince, an Italian frequently standing before them with a drawn sword in one hand, and a plate for donations in the other. He alternately addresses the figure and the spectators. To the one—"If you speak, you die!" To the other—"A little gift, sir!"

The Constitution of Venice will be probably made very demonstrate. Universal suffrace, with

made very democratic. Universal suffrage, with provision of houses in which the poor can always find employment. Here, as in France, our Consul has, very properly been the first to fraternize with the Republicans.

For the National Era. ODE TO THE BELOVED SPRING.

BY JAMES PUMMILL.

Since all the bardies write on thee, O Spring!
Why may not I, an humble soul,
Snatch a stray feather from Apollo's wing,
And of thy radiant glories sing?
Why may not I seise Fancy's bowl,
Dip tin Helloon, and drink to thee,
Maid of the dewy lip and tearful e'e?

On the red hill I see thy ... rm,
Half-naked, yet all loveliness, reclining;
And thy dear voice doth chide the sad and pining
Winter away, with all his sullen storm:
I feel thy breath, gracious and sweet and warm,
Creeping among my locks; and thy soft arm,
Covered with rosy hands, is drawn around me,
Till I do feel as if Elysium bound me!

III.

I leve thee, my sweet Spring. I love thy eyes,
All lit with gladness; and thy blushing check.
And I am sad when thou art sad with sighs;
Or when a cloud is on thy brow so meek,
Or thine eye o im with looking on the skies,
I watch thy sad dejection, till the tears
Come dripping o'er thy face. Then, then my fears
Sudden evanish; for I see thy smile,
And the tears glistening in thine eye, the while!

IV.
A silent wand'rer in the vale of Song;
But then, dear Spring, I love to sit with you
In the green wood, where, trembling, crawls along
The snaky rivulet; and where the blue
Sky peers the leaves among,
And laughs at me—to sit me there and woo
Thy glories and thy joys—to feel them cling
In hallowed beauty round my bosom, Spring!

O, when thou'rt gone away—
Faded from Nature like some sunny dream—
And Summer's burning ray
Doth glance upon the meadow and the stream,
Say, bright one, say!
How shall I spin me out the weary day?
By gasing from my window at the trees,
As they stand fainting in the idle breese;
By list hing for the birds that will not sing,
And longing for THES, soft and dew-eyed Spring!

Lebanon, Ohio, 1848.

From Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains AN INDIAN TALE.

BY GEORGE F. RUXTON, ESQ.

CHAPTER XIII.

Some of the tales which were narrated to me as it was told to me; and any one in want of ma-terials to work up an exciting melodrama, may help themselves to it con mucha franqueza.

In a rancho, situated in the valley of the Rio

Florido, and nearly half way between the cities of Durango and Chihuahua, lived a family of hardy vaqueros, or cattle-herders, the head of which was a sturdy old sexagenarian, known as El Coxo (the Game Leg.) He rejoiced in a "quiver Coxo (the Game Leg.) He rejoiced in a "quiver well filled with arrows," since eight fine, strapping sons hailed him padre; than any one of whom not a ranchero in the tierra afuera could more dexterously colear a bull, or, at a game of "gallo," tear from its stake the unhappy fowl, and bear it safe from the pursuit of competitors, but piecemeal, to the feet of his admiring lady-love.

Of these eight mozos, he who bore away the palm of rancheral superiority, but still in a very slight degree, was the third son, and the handslight degree, was the third son, and the handsomest, (no little praise, where each and all laid
claim to the title of "buen mozo y guapo,") by
name Escamilla, a proper lad of twenty, five feet
ten out of his zapatos, straight as an organo, and
lithesome as a reed. He was, moreover, more polished than the others, having been schooled at
Queretaro—a city, in the estimation of the people of the tierra afuera, second only to Mejico
itself.

With his city breeding, he had of course imbibed a taste for dress, and quite dazzled the eyes

bibed a taste for dress, and quite dazzled the eyes of the neighboring rancheras when, on his return to his paternal home, he made his first appearance at a grand "funcion de toros," in all the elaborate finery of a Queretaro dandy. In this first passage of arms he greatly distinguished himself, having thrown three bulls by the tail with consummate adroitness, and won enthusiastic "vivas" summate adroitness, and won enthusiastic "vivas" from the muchachas, who graced with their presence the exciting sport.

Close at the heels of Escamilla, and almost ri-

last fair of el Valle de San Bartolomo, as "la moza mas guapa de la tierra afuera." It so happened that the last year, Ysabel had made her first appearance at a public funcion; and at this "gallo" she was wooed, and in a measure won, by the presentation of the remains of the gallant rooster at the hands of Juan Maria; who, his offering being well received, from that moment looked upon the pretty Ysabel as his corteja, or sweatheaft: and she nothing loth at having the looked upon the pretty Ysabel as his corteja, or sweetheart; and she, nothing loth at having the properest lad of the valley at her feet, permitted his attentions, and apparently returned his love.

To make, however, a long story short, the dandy Escamilla, who, too fine to work, had more time on his hands for courting, dishonorably supplanted his brother in the affections of Ysabel;

planted his brother in the affections of Ysabel; and as Juan Maria, too frank and noble-hearted to force his suit, at once gave way to his more favored brother, the affair was concluded between the girl and Escamilla, and a day named for the marriage ceremony, which was to take place at the hacienda of the bride, where, in honor of the occasion, a grand funcion de toros was to be held, at which all the neighbors (the nearest of whom was forty miles distant) were to be present, including, of course, the stalwart sons of El Coxo, the brothers of the bridegroom.

Two or three days before the one appointed for the marriage, the father, with his eight sons, made their appearance, their gallant figures, as mounted on stout Californian horses, they entered the hacienda, exacting a buzz of admiration from the collected rancheros.

The next day, El Coxo, with all his sons ex-

ed on stout Californian horses, they entered the hacienda, exacting a buzz of admiration from the collected rancheros.

The next day, El Coxo, with all his sons excepting Escamilla, attended the master of the hacienda into the plains, for the purpose of driving in the buils which were required for the morrow's sport, while the other rancheros remained to complete a large corral, which was destined to secure them; El Coxo and his sons being selected for the more arduous work of driving in the bulls, and the most expert and best mounted horsemen of the whole neighborhood.

It was toward the close of day, and the sun was fast sinking behind the rugged crest of the "Bolson," tinging the serrated ridge of that isolated mountain chain with a golden flood of light, while the mesquite-covered plain beneath lay cold and ment. The shrill pipe of the quail was heard, as it called to gether the bevy for the night; hares limped out of the thick cover, and sought their feeding grounds; overhead, the melancholy cry of the shrill pipe of the quail was heard, as it called to gether the bevy for the night; hares limped out of the thick cover, and sought their feeding grounds; overhead, the melancholy cry of the shrill pipe of the quail was heard, as it called to gether the bevy for the might; hares limped out of the thick cover, and sought their feeding grounds; overhead, the melancholy cry of the shrill pipe of the quail was heard, as it called to gether the bevy for the might; hares limped out of the banks of the arroyo, where the herdsmen were their flight; the lowing of cattle resounded from the banks of the arroyo, where the herdsmen were their flight; the lowing the milpas, and already seeking their homes, where, at the doors, the women, with maked arms, were pounding the tortillas on the stone metane, in preparation for the evening meal; and the universal quiet; and the selonial manner. As a proceed the control of the selonial manner. The selonial manner assisted twenty-free and proceed the selonial manner. The follow of

in the road.

"Here come the bull-fighters," exclaimed the girl, withdrawing her waist from the encircling arm of Escamilla; "let us return."

"Perhaps they are my brothers," answered he; and continued, "Yes, they are eight; look."

But what saw the poor girl, as, with eyes almost starting from her head, and, motionless with sudden fear, she directs her gaze at the approaching horsemen, who now, turning a bend in the chapparal, are within a few hundred yards of them!

Escamilla follows the direction of the gaze, and one look congeals the trembling coward. A band of Indians are upon them. Naked to the waist, and painted horribly for war, with brandished

and painted horribly for war, with brandished spears, they rush on. Heedless of the helpless maid, and leaving her to her fate, the coward turned and fied, shouting, as he ran, the dreaded signal of "Los barbaros!" signal of "Los barbaros! los barbaros!"

A horseman met him—it was Juan Maria, who, having lassoed a little antelope on the plains, had ridden in advance of his brothers, to present it to the false but unfortunate Ysabel. The exclamations of the frightened Escamilla, and one glance down the road, showed him the peril of the poor girl. Throwing down the animal he was carefully carrying in his arms, he dashed the spurs furiously into the sides of his horse, and rushed like the wind to the rescue. But already the savages were upon her, with a whoop of blood-thirsty joy. She, covering her face with her hands, shrieks to her old lover to save her; "Salva me, Juan Maria, por Dios, salva me!" At that moment, the lance of the foremost Indian pierced her heart, and in another her reeking scalp was brandished exultingly aloft by the mur-

scalp was brandished exultingly aloft by the mur-derous savage. derous savage.

Shortlived, however, was his triumph; the clatter of a galloping horse thunders over the ground, and causes him to turn his head. Almost bounding through the air, and in a cloud of dust, with ready lasso swinging round his head, Juan Maria flies, alas! too late, to the rescue of the unhappy maiden. Straight upon the foremost in-dian he charged, regardless of the flight of arrows with which he was received. The savage, terri-fied at the wild and fierce look of his antagonist, turns to fly; but the open coil of the lasso whirls from the expert hand of the Mexican, and the noose falls over the Indian's head, and, as the

thrower passes in his horse's stride, drags him heavily to the ground. But Juan Maria had fearful odds to contend against, and was unarmed, save by a small muchete, or rusty sword. But with this he attacks the nearest Indian, and, succeeding in bringing him within reach of his arm, cleaves his head by a within reach of his arm, cleaves his head by a sturdy stroke, and the savage dropped dead from his horse. The others, keeping at a distance, assailed him with arrows, and already he was pierced with many bleeding wounds. Still the gallant fellow fights bravely against the odds, and is encouraged by the shouts of father and brothers, who are galloping, with loud cries, to the res-cue. At that moment, an arrow discharged at but a few paces distance, buried itself to the feathers in his breast, and the brothers reach the spot but in time to see Juan Maria fall from his horse, and

his bloody scalp borne away in triumph by naked savage.

The Indians, at that moment, were re-enforce The Indians, at that moment, were re-entoreed by a body of some thirty or forty others, and a fierce combat ensued between them and Coxo and his sons, who fought with desperate courage, to avenge the murder of Juan Maria and the poor Ysabel. Half a dozen of the Camanches bit the dust, and two of the Mexicans lay bleeding on dust, and two of the Mexicans lay bleeding on the ground; but the rancheros, coming up from the hacienda in force, compelled the indians to retreat, and, as night was coming on, they were not pursued. On the ground lay the still quivering body of the girl, and the two Indians near her who were killed by Juan Maria. One of them had his dragged over the sharp stones by the horse of the latter, the lasso being fast to the high pom-mel of the saddle. This Indian still held the mel of the saddle. This Indian still held the long, raven scalp-lock of the girl in his hand. Jun Maria was quite dead, and pierced with upward of twenty bleeding wounds; two of his brothers were lying dangerously wounded; and six Indians, besides the two killed by Juan Maria, fell by the avenging arms of El Coxo and his sons. The bodies of Ysabel and Juan Maria were borne by the rancheros to the hacienda, and both were buried the next day, side by side, at the very hour when the marriage was to have been performed. Escamilla, ashamed of his base cowardice, disappeared, and was not seen for some days, when he returned to his father's rancho, packed up his things, and returned to Queretaro.

packed up his things, and returned to Queretar where he married shortly after. Just twelve months after the above tragical event occurred, I passed the spot. About three event occurred, I passed the spot. About three hundred yards from the gate of the hacienda were erected, side by side, two wooden crosses, roughly hewn out of a log of pine. On one, a rudely-cut inscription, in Mexico-Castilian, invites the passer-by to bestow

"Un Ave Maria y un Pater Noster
Por el alma de Ysabel Mora,
Qui a los manos de los barbaros cayo muerta,
El dia 11 de Octubre, el ano 1845,
En la flor de su juventud y hermosúra."

"One Ave Maria and a Pater Noster for the repose of the soul of Ysabel Mora, who fell by the hands of the barbarians on the 11th of Octo-ber, of the year 1845, and in the flower of her On the other-

"Aqui yace Juan Maria Orteza, Vecino de ——, Matado por los barbaros, el dia 11 de Octubre, del ano 1845. Ora por el, Christiano, por Dios."

"Here lies Juan Maria Orteza, native of illed by the barbarians, on the 11th of October, "Christian, for the sake of God, pray for his

The goodly pile of stones, to which I added my offering at the feet of both crosses, testify that the invocation has not been neglected, and that many an Ave Maria and Pater Noster have been breathed, to release from purgatory the souls of Ysabel and Juan Maria.

pr The Free Synod of Cincinnati.— The next stated meeting of the "Free Synod of Cincinnati" will be held at Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the third Frilay of May, (19th day,) at 11 o'clock, A. M.
I. R. GIBSON, Stated Clerk. Ripley, (O.,) March 15, 1848.

OF Ecclesiastical Notice.—The Free Presbytery of Mahoning will hold its next meeting at Bedford, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sessional records and statistical reports

Notice.-The Executive Committee of the Liberty arty of Eastern Pennsylvania, having resolved to place one r more lecturing agents in the field, will be pleased to hear from any one disposed to devote his energies to the propaga-tion of the principles of the Liberty party, distributing Anti-Slavery publications, and obtaining subscribers to the Lib-erty Herald and other papers devoted to the cause of human freedom. WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

ANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massach, May 4.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Starery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Exceutive Committies entertain a hope that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other works on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a full supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention.

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tually attended to.
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The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1817, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely stereotyped, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Siavery Society, and is now for sale at \$2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

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Feb. 3.—tf

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THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE, under the editorial charge of Mrs. A. G. Whittlesey, commenced its six teenth volume on the lat of January. It is the oldest and most popular work of the kind now published, and is afforded at the low price of one dollar a year. Travelling and lee curing agents are wanted in various parts of the Union, to extend its circulation; and to those of proper qualifications the publisher offers good inducements. Clergymen without a charge, theological students, and one that will compensate liberally for the time and labor employed. Applications, with written testimomials, may be addressed, post paid, to MYRON FINCH, Publisher, April 20.—3t No. 5 Beekman street, New York. GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

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THIS new and commodious establishment for the treatment, by Water, of Disease, is open to receive Patients. It is situated at the head of Skaneateles Lake, ten miles north of Homer, and two and a half miles from the vil age of Scott, in the State of New York. The house is large, commodious, and newly built. The springs are four in number, three of which rise on the mountain, on the west side of the Lake, sk hundred feet above its level. They are pure, soft very cold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and very cold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and very cold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and very cold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and if yie their attention exclusively to those seeking health at the "Cure." James C. Jackson and wife take charge of the business and home department, and will give their attention exclusively to those seeking health at the "Cure." James C. Jackson and wife take charge of Mr. Jackson, and the postage paid, when they will receive due attention. A general supervision of the means of comfort and the welfare of the patients is in the hands of a young lady who has been greatly benefied under the hydropathic treatment. We can secommodate nicely, for the winter, some afteen or twenty patients. Our sitting room and dining hall are spacious, and front the Lake. Those wishing to try the Water creatment, and in many cases greatly superior as a means of cure; and an early application will secure the best opportunities for location as regards rooms.

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They have also a variety of Cotten Goods.

They will use great care, in making their purchases, that nothing which is the produce of Slave Labor shall be admitted into their store, and think that confidence may at all times be placed in the articles they may offer for sale. Orders for Goods, either for families or traders out of the city, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

2d mo. 24th.—tf

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Numerous pure soft-water springs surround the Establishment; pleasant and retired walks among the neighboring hills are abundant, and the exertion of reaching the summits is amply repaid by the beautiful views over a most picturesque country.

Dr. Baels, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years exterience in this popular mode of practice and eavity the Action of reaching and several years.

esque country.

Dr. Baels, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years extended in this popular mode of practice, and, easly in the ensuing summer, expects to be joined by Dr. Nisson, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in England.

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The terms are as follows: For patients, 36 per week, tope paid weekly. Very feeble patients are required to bring their own nurses; board can be had for them in the Establishment, at \$2 per week. Each patient is required to bring the following articles—two linen or outton sleets—two woollen blankets—six coarse towels—either three comfortables, or a light feather bed—likewise, an old linen and fiannel sheet, for bandages—and one injection instrument.

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Feb. 3.—6m

DIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincifinati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take asknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Teunessee, New York, and Arkansas.

Jan. 6.—tf BELLHANGING, ETC.

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shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British col-The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood, ond will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, travellers, and politicisms, with all parts of the world: se that much more than ever it now becomes every ntelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the na-tions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, o some new state of things, which the merely political

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April 6.

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